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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1492 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 西曆一千九百十六年七月初九日 SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1916 明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

500,000 AUSTRIAN CASUALTIES CAUSED BY RUSSIAN DRIVE

Tsar's Guns Pound Baranovitchi on Three Sides At 4 Mile Range

A GREAT VICTORY

Railway to Hungary Cut After Rout of Austrians Along Dniester

GERMANS' STRAITS

Left Wing on Styr Enveloped; Frantic Effort To Counteract Thrust

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 6.—The losses sustained by the Austrians are estimated to total over 500,000 men during the month which has elapsed since General Brussiloff's forces were set in motion.

The Russian guns are pounding Baranovitchi from three sides, at a range of four miles.

The Russians have routed the enemy on the right bank of the Dniester, south of Buczacz and have cut the railway between Delatyn, in Galicia and Korosmezo, which is in Hungary.

An official communique issued today records successes on many sectors from Riga to the Carpathians. A thousand of the enemy were taken prisoners in the region of Baranovitchi.

Austrians Routed

The enemy, on the right bank of the Dniester, were routed and hundreds captured. The small town of Mikolitchine, on the railway to Korosmizo from Delatyn, has been captured.

Military writers are very optimistic concerning the prospects of the more or less immediate future as an outcome of the accomplishments of the past four weeks. They dwell more particularly on the menace to the enemy's vital centers of railway communication—Baranovitchi, Kovel and Stanislavoff.

The Russians on the Styr envelope the left wing of the Germans, who, in the region of Chartorilsk, are frantically striving to counteract the great Lutsk thrust as affecting Kovel.

In the extreme south, Galicia is now deprived of railway communication south to Hungary, as the Russians are advancing on Delatyn and Nadvorna. The Austrians, therefore, are unable to re-inforce Stanislavoff from the direction of the Carpathians.

Prince Leopold Beats Off Russians Who Broke Line

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 5.—Eastern theater.—The coast of Courland has been shelled from the sea-side, but without effect.

Army group of von Hindenburg: The enemy continued their enterprises against this front, especially on both sides of Smorgon. German airsquadrons copiously bombed the railway and troop concentrations in the vicinity of Minsk.

Army group of Prince Leopold: The Russians assumed activity on the front from Zirin to south of Baranovitchi, but were repulsed in very tenacious hand-to-hand fighting, or were ejected from places where they had penetrated into the German defenses. The enemy suffered the heaviest losses.

Army group of von Linsingen: On both sides of the Kostiuchnovka, north-west of Chartorilsk and north-west of Kolki, the German troops are engaged in combats again. The Russian detachments which crossed the Styr, west of Kolki, have been attacked.

At many places, north and west and south-west of Lutsk, to the district of Werben, north-east of Berestezko, all the enemy's attempts, made with strong forces, in order to re-conquer the advantages gained by the Germans, have failed. Besides the severe

(Continued on Page 2)

Lung Chi-kwang Is Relieved From Office in Kwangtung; Lu Yung-ting Is Successor

Hunan Tutuh Flees; Tsen Chi-wu, Republican Commander, Assumes Office; Yin Chang Resigns

HUNAN TUTUH FLEES

The following is the translation of a telegram sent by Tsen Chi-wu, Acting Tutuh of Hunan, to THE CHINA PRESS:

Changsha, Hunan, July 6.—The Hunan Tutuh, Tang Hsiung-min, has secretly left this city this morning. I, Chi-wu, elected by the various classes of the people, have promised to act in the place of the said Tutuh in order to maintain order in the province. The city is quiet.

(Signed) Tsen Chi-wu,
Commander-in-Chief of the
Hunan Republican Army.

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 7.—A series of mandates has been issued today, announcing the appointments to high provincial posts and also changes in the titles of military governors, who in future will be called Tuchun, or Controller of Military Affairs, and civil governors, who are now to be known as Shengchang, or Chief of Province.

The majority of the present military and civil governors are reappointed, but important changes are made, which include the appointment of Lu Yung-ting as Tuchun of Kwangtung, Chen Yi as Tuchun of Hunan and Lung Chi-kwang as Director-General of Mines in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Li Lieh-chun is ordered to come up to Peking for appointment. Tsen Chun-hsuan is not included in the appointments.

General Chang Ching-yao, commanding the Northern troops in Szechuen, has advised the Government that he, with his troops, has left for Peking and expects to reach the Capital on the 29th. Preparations are being made at Nanyuan to quarter his troops there.

General Yin Chang, Chief Military Adviser to the late President, has tendered his resignation and asks leave to retire from public life, in order to take a trip abroad.

The Chinese papers state that the Government is considering the restoration of Orders of Merit, which Yuan Shih-k'ai bestowed on the revolutionary leaders and then cancelled after the 1913 rebellion. The recipients included Sun Yat-sen, who received the Grand Order of Merit; Hwang Hsing and Tong Shao-yi, First Class Order of Merit and Li Lieh-chun, Wang Chao-min, Liu Kung and Po Wen-wei, Second Class.

Driving Lung Out

Canton, July 6.—Lung Chi-kwang has now only 38 districts under his command, Tsingyuen being the last to fall to his opponent. General Li Mon-wun, who is in command of Lung's troops against Li Lieh-chun, reports that he has obtained a victory, but his claim is not supported by facts.

Some of the leading officials are removing their personal belongings from the yamens, in readiness to escape. Efforts to re-take Samshui have been unsuccessful. The republicans are in possession of the Customs station there.

There is excitement over the reports that General Lung's troops have been defeated and that General Li Lieh-chun is projecting an attack on Canton. Brigandage and piracy are rampant.

Promote Li Lieh-chun

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, July 7.—By mandate of the President, Li Lieh-chun is called to Peking; he has been given the second class of the Order of Merit with the rank of a General. The same mandate abolishes the system of nobility and all mandates and decrees referring to the punishment of revolutionary traitors.

The Government will shortly publish the revised mining law, which provides for the investment of foreign capital in mining and forestry of the country.

Tong Shao-yi To Peking

On receipt of a third telegram sent by President Li, urging him to accept his new appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tong Shao-yi

(Continued on Page 2)

Passport Case Again Adjourned--July 17th

Maxine Johnson Released, But Bail Increased to G.$1,000, With Second Surety

A further adjournment was granted by Judge C. S. Lobingier in the United States Court for China when the case against Maxine Johnson, charging the theft and sale to a German officer of a passport belonging to P. A. Kalleberg, a Norwegian employe of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Shanghai, came up yesterday morning. On application of Mr. J. B. Davies, attorney for the defendant, the hearing was continued to July 17 at 3 p.m.

Major C. P. Holcomb, District Attorney, did not oppose the application, but he asked that the bond of (G.) $500, on which the accused had been released, be doubled. Accordingly, bond was fixed at (G.) $1,000 and was signed by Miss Johnson and another surety.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. July 11

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia July 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru July 16
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. July 24

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nellore...July 8
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique July 19
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin July 24

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about today, per O.S.K. s.s. Mexico Maru.

The French mail of June 11 is due at Hongkong on July 14 and here on July 18. Left Singapore on July 5, per M.M. s.s. Polynesien.

Fine Hongkong Chinese For Trade with Enemy

Wa Chan-ching Did Business With Ehlers in Shanghai; $500 or 3 Months

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, July 7.—Wa Chan-ching, of the Mutual Trading Company, has been fined $500, or three months imprisonment, for trading with the enemy firm of Ehlers and Company, Shanghai.

Music for Today

Performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, programs as follows:—

Afternoon

In the Public Recreation Ground at 4.30 p.m.:—

1. March, "The Kentucky Patrol" Kaps
2. Overture, "Tutti in Maschera" Pedrotti
3. Waltz, "Nights of Gladness" Ancliffe
4. Selection, "The Pink Lady" Caryll
5. (a) Intermezzo, "Oriental" Markey
   (b) Two Step, "Red Wing" Mills
6. Selection, "Carmen" .....Bizet

Evening

In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.:—

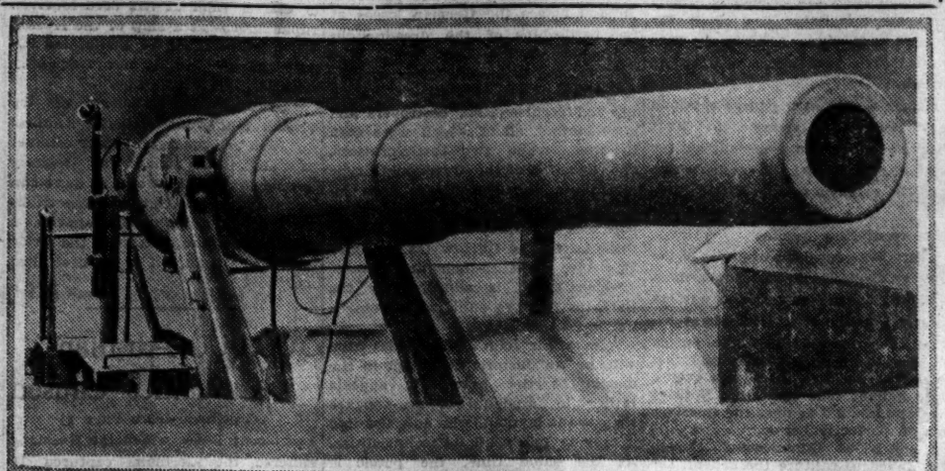
1. March, "Big Guns" .....Avolo
2. Overture, "William Tell" Rossini
3. Waltz, "Les Patineurs" Waldteufel
4. Selection, "Il Trovatore" Verdi
5. (a) Song, "The Holy City" Adams
   (b) Polka, "Grand Mamma" Williams
6. Waltz, "Wedding of the Winds" .....Hall
7. "Irish Dances" ..... Ansell
8. Selection, "Faust" .....Gounod

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

The Weather

Gloomy and moist weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 88.0 and the minimum 74.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 84.0 and 71.0.

Huge New U. S. Coast Defense Disappearing Gun



This photograph shows a front view of one of the big ten-inch coast defense guns at Fort Totten. It was snapped as the gun was rising to a firing position on its newly designed mounts, which are said to give the gun an additional range of three miles. These guns are for the defense of New York.

10,000,000 BAD 20 CENT PIECES IN CIRCULATION

Now Found To Contain Only 45 Per Cent Silver; Bankers Puzzled

The small change situation has not improved. Indeed, it looks as though those shiny twenty cent pieces are of no use except as poker chips or for "try your weight" machines—if there are any on a twenty cent basis.

The local Chinese bankers held a meeting yesterday and decided that, if the foreign banks accept the new coinage, so will they, otherwise they will not touch it. At the moment, the foreign banks are divided, some accepting it and some not and there is no indication that they intend to come to any joint decision.

Exactly how the coins got on the market is still a mystery—they did get there and that is all anyone knows. One thing has been proved beyond all doubt and that is that they are of Japanese manufacture, of the same surface dimensions, but slightly thicker than the genuine, dirty, but acceptable Chinese variety.

The Chinese Government allows the circulation of privately minted coinage, provided a tax has been paid, but this has not been paid in this instance, nor has the Government had anything whatsoever to do with the circulation of the coins. It is said now that the new pieces are of even less value than was at first thought—instead of sixty per cent, they only contain 45 per cent silver, the greater part of the rest being copper.

The Government coin contains 82 per cent silver. It is also understood that they are having trouble down in the Straits over their dollars. The British minted coin contains 72 per cent silver, but lately there have appeared a large number of dollars with only 45 per cent silver. These, too, are charged to the Japanese.

With these lesser Straits dollars, as with the new 20 cent pieces here, you can hardly tell the difference through weight or size. It is the ring which marks them and the trouble with the foreigner is that, if he did take the native's trouble to ring each piece of money as he got it, his ears are not sufficiently educated to catch the right note.

The Chinese state that there are at least a million of these depreciated coins in Shanghai. The foreign banks tell a worse tale. They aver that there are two million dollars' worth of them—10,000,000! So it can well be understood that the foreign banks are hesitating to make a decision one way or the other.

Here's still another financial shock. There was an instance yesterday of a Yokohama Specie Bank $10 note being refused at a change shop. The matter was followed up and it was found that exchange shops won't accept Japanese notes at all, though any bank and almost any hong will.

The reason? Well, the boycott hasn't died yet! "We punish Japanese for making fight in Shantung May 7," said one Chinese, with great dignity.

Navy Takes Stand Against Army Chiefs' Dictatorship, Explains Admiral T.S. Lee

Firm for Republic; Demands Assurance Leading Generals Won't Interfere With People's Representatives

The present attitude of the navy together with a complete record of its stand during the recent monarchical troubles was made plain yesterday in a full statement issued by Admiral T. S. Lee, Commander in Chief of the Navy. This statement was issued through Captain Hsu Chi-chang, of the Peking Navy Board, who is temporary secretary to the admiral. These points are brought most prominently forward:

The navy is not independent of all authority—it stands with the independent provinces.

Before declaring its independence, the navy had an understanding with President Li Yuan-hung. The president himself is a navy man, having received his military education at a naval college.

The navy does not accept the mandate which grants the terms demanded because mandates "are words and not deeds."

In the wire sent to Peking the three demands made were: The revival of the Provisional Constitution; the calling of parliament; and the appointment of a legitimate cabinet.

Navy Against Army

It is the navy against the army. The stand of the navy will not be changed until there are assurances from the leaders of the army that there will be no military interference with the action of the parliament.

The assurance that will satisfy the navy must be a statement from certain generals that they will cease to play politics and will in no wise try to hinder the people's representatives in parliament.

The navy will be satisfied if this assurance is given by Generals Chang Hsun, Nieh Shi-chung, and Chang Wheh-tsze of Shantung.

If this assurance is given before the convening of parliament, the navy will withdraw its declaration of independence.

What the navy will consider a "legitimate cabinet" is one that will be appointed by the president and ratified by the parliament. The cabinet has been named as though it should take office at once without the parliament endorsing the appointments.

If these things are refused the navy will take up arms against the monarchical sections of the army.

"And what will happen then?" Captain Hsu was asked.

From his answer it was evident that Shanghai may become the center of armed contention.

Shanghai Is Menaced

"Our fleet," said the officer, "is concentrated off Woosung. We have nothing to fear from the forts. Their guns have a range of 8,000 yards while our ships' guns have a range of 10,000 yards. In and around Shanghai there are 20,000 troops. We have big guns; they have none. We could clean them up in ten minutes."

He said that the attitude of General Feng Kuo-chang was still ambiguous. He declared that the navy was not taking a political stand for the south or the north, but was working for the nation without regard to politics. It was recognized that the political affairs should be left to statesmen while the army should go to the frontiers for the protection of China and the navy should return to its stations.

Captain Hsu came from Peking to conduct the inquiry into the sinking of the transport Hsinyu by the cruiser Haiyung. After he arrived the navy issued its declaration, and Captain Hsu and his board at Peking ceased to have any connection. He therefore became Admiral Lee's temporary secretary. The Hsinyu hearing has not yet been started.

The statement issued by Admiral Lee gives a complete record of the actions of the navy. It is made to "correct statements that the navy was in political intrigue." The statement follows:

Record of Navy's Actions

"Immediately after the monarchical movement was hatched in Peking, a general opposition was started in the China Navy, an opposition that may be explained by the fact that the Navy was the prominent promoter of the Chinese Republic in the Revolution of 1911. It was some time at the end of last year, before the adoption of the Imperial calendar "Hung Hsien," when the Navy gave a hint to the late Yuan's Government through its Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral T. S. Lee, who had then the control of the Admiralty office at Shanghai, that the Navy was not prepared to support the monarchical cause.

"Being sensitive of the hint and knowing the Admiralty office at Shanghai had the general control of the three squadrons, Admiral Liu Kwang-hsiung, ex-Minister of Navy, carried a special mission to Shanghai in the middle of December last, when he directed the abolition of the Admiralty office here and summary dismissal from office of Vice-Admiral T. S. Lee and Rear Admiral C. P. Hsu. The latter was then the Commander of the training squadron. Besides the transfer and suspension of several captains from the fleet, he ordered that the words "Tsoon Whar Minkuo" (Chinese Republic) which appeared on the ribbons of the sailors' caps be forthwith erased and substituted with "Tsoon Whar Tei Kuo" (Chinese Imperial Majesty's)

Irregular Proceeding

"The abolition of the Admiralty office was certainly most irregular and therefore it has never appeared as a Presidential Mandate. In order to destroy the existence of union between the squadrons, he directed that each commander of a squadron shall have his separate independent functions while the Board of Navy assumes the direct executive control of the whole fleet. Since then the movement of the ships has been in the hands of the Board and the ships have been ordered to station at various different places in a most

(Continued on Page 11)

LIGHTNING ADVANCE CONQUERS GERMANS' TWO SECOND LINES

French Carry Whole Position Along Eight Kilometers; Storm 19 Villages

LAST OF DEFENSES

Only Faced Now by Kaiser's Legions in Open Field Formations

BRITISH INACTIVITY

Official Explanation Says Long Wait Was According to Joffre's Order

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 6.—South of the Somme, despite the obstacles encountered and the difficult ground, the French, by a lightning advance, exceeding the most sanguine expectations, entirely conquered the two lines of trenches forming the German second positions along a front of eight kilometers, carried by assault the villages included in this second system of defences and, notwithstanding diluvial rain delaying operations, especially those of their artillery, continued to advance and stormed Barleux Wood and the villages of Buscourt, Flaucourt and Belloy, being among the supporting positions of the third German lines.

The total number of villages wrested from the Germans in four days amounts to nineteen. The French advance is determining a solid salient, the northern part of which is leaning strongly on the Somme, while it is seriously covered to the left by marshy ground. This salient now menaces the bridge-head at Peronne.

Daring cavalry raiding parties reported having gone as far as the important railroad connecting Peronne to Roye, but it is possible that the French will aim at an objective more immediate than Peronne—that is, the German positions to the north, on the other side of the river, which could be caught under enfilading fire from artillery placed on the high plateau included in the French artillery salient.

Results Are Encouraging

The result of the four days' offensive is very encouraging, as it has been obtained almost without casualties. The most tried army corps had only 800 men disabled, while the German losses were extremely heavy.

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: The French resumed the offensive north of the Somme and captured the second German position east of Curlu, on a front of two kilometers. They repulsed the enemy's counter-attacks south of the Somme, finally drove the Germans out of Estrees and now hold the whole German second position south of the Somme, on a front of ten kilometers.

500 more prisoners have been taken. There were only intermittent bombardments at Verdun.

A German counter-attack gained two little woods a mile north of Hem, while we captured a wood on the edge of the village. A German counter-attack at Buiioy was easily repulsed.

There was only artillery activity on the Meuse, the Germans attempting to hit the cathedral of Verdun. A detachment of our troops penetrated a German trench at Burnhaupt, in Alsace and found it full of corpses.

British Advance

London, July 6.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: We have made a further slight advance near Thiepval. South of La Bassee canal, after the discharge of smoke and gas, we made successful raids on the enemy's line, in which the Royal Welsh Fusiliers specially distinguished themselves, capturing forty prisoners.

The Highland Light Infantry made a successful raid on the enemy's trenches west of Hulluch. Many Germans were killed and some taken prisoners.

"Only German soldiers in open field formations now stand between the French and the River

Somme, the last of the enemy's defensive works on that sector having been captured by our Allies," said Major-General F. B. Maurice, Director of Military Operations of the Imperial General Staff, in giving the Associated Press of America a graphic summary of the results attained by the allied offensive on the western front.

Explains Why Haig Waited

General Maurice continued: "Much undeserved obloquy has been heaped on us because we apparently did nothing to assist the French in the desperate fighting on the Verdun front, but, all this time, we were doing the part requested by Generalissimo Joffre. According to this plan, we conserved our troops, accumulated supplies and waited for the word for the grand offensive in which we were to play our part with the Russians and Italians, as well as with the French.

"Naturally, during these anxious weeks, we could give out no information, because our deliberate preparations were not good copy. For certain tactical and moral reasons, which need not be dilated on, it was necessary that the French should not lose the east bank of the Meuse.

"We knew we were going to strike at the beginning of July. The blow planned by the allied General Staffs included offensives by the Russians and Italians, which I do not need to tell you have already begun.

"We are not disappointed with our own advance, which we expected to be slow and we are enormously pleased with the wonderful progress made by the French, who, with comparatively light losses, are sweeping forward to the Somme towards the south.

Germans Surprised

"It is quite evident that the Germans were surprised by the strength of the French offensive. They evidently believed our allies to be kept too busy before Verdun to participate seriously in the offensive on the west which they knew was coming. Consequently, they made extensive preparations before our front, piling up re-inforcements there while comparatively neglecting the southern sector dominated by the French.

"The Germans, anticipating our move, brought up great forces, which consisted of independent units called 'mousqueton battalions,' armed only with light machine-guns. It was these battalions which inflicted the heaviest losses on us.

"Our enemies are brave and resourceful and put up a desperate defence, especially in the region from Gommecourt to Fricourt, where they evidently expected our main attack. In this region, the fighting has been especially severe.

"The chalk formation gave the Germans a splendid chance to make the best use of their miners, who constructed dug-outs and other defensive works which our heaviest shells could not destroy. From these works, their 'mousqueton battalions' put up a most determined resistance.

"The physical features made the capture of Fricourt peculiarly difficult and our severe losses there were not unexpected. Montauban was one of the strongest positions occupied by the Germans, but our advance there was brilliant and rapid and without the losses suffered between Gommecourt and Fricourt.

Human Factor Is Considerable

"On the whole, we are well satisfied with our advance. We will continue with our artillery, as we have no intention of butting our head against a stone wall. The human factor must be considerable and this factor presents some unexpected problems on the German side, since, after all, the enemy have something to say about the progress of any offensive.

"We are meeting with strenuous opposition and our progress will most certainly be deliberate. Many places, like Fricourt, will be taken only after overcoming desperate opposition.

"That our allies should advance faster, with smaller losses than we, is not only the fortune of war, but may be called poetic justice, since they lost so heavily during the long weeks while we were getting ready to take our share in the great offensive.

"However, it must be clear now, even to laymen, that the blame heaped on us for not going to the aid of the French before Verdun was quite undeserved, as we were doing exactly what General Joffre requested and, when he gave the word, we sprang to the attack in which we have suffered grievously, but which leaves no regret beyond sorrow for the fallen, for it is our time to stand the brunt of the battle.

Last German Defences Taken

"South of the Somme, the Germans were completely surprised and our allies will get through to the river without much loss. In that region, you may look for immediate developments. The fighting now is in open field formation, the last of the enemy's works having been captured.

"A glance at this war map will show you that our allies are clear across the net-work of trenches. Further south and further north, you will note that, while our line is not beyond the series of German defences, we are in immediate contact with strongly fortified places.

"We are well content to do our share in the general offensive of the Allies, which has already proved that the initiative so long in their hands is now lost by the armies of the Central Powers."

The slower progress made by the British is explained, in a French semi-official communique, on the ground that the Germans expected the British and not the French to attack, thinking the latter had been exhausted at Verdun. Accordingly, they massed their best troops against the British.

Hence, the French papers speak in very eulogistic terms of Great Britain's effort and especially of the brilliant capture of La Boisselle, which was the enemy's strongest organisation.

Bravery of New Armies

There is a concensus of praise of the bravery displayed by the new armies. A distinguished neutral, who was an observer of the first triumphant assault of Mametz, which the enemy believed to be impregnable, said that he did not believe there was ever a more gallant feat in war. Nothing the Japanese did against the Russians was so perfectly heroic.

Similarly, at Gommecourt, though they failed to capture the salient, the British did not die in vain, for they held masses of German troops on their front, enabling success to be attained at other points.

A German official communique grudgingly admits British progress near Thiepval, the evacuation of Hem and the capture of Belloy. It says that fighting for Estrees is proceeding.

The communique speaks of heavy fighting on the Russian front and reveals that General von Bothmer's forces on the Barysz (?) sector have partly retired upon Tworopise, which is the next line of defence.

Say Allies Have Gained No Serious Advantages

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 5.—Western theater.—From the coast to the Ancre, there was only artillery and mine-thrower activity, besides some smaller reconnoitering engagements. During the last few days, 48 unwounded British officers and 868 men were made prisoners by the Germans on the right bank of the Ancre.

On both sides of the Somme, fresh heavy combats have taken place since yesterday evening. Nowhere did the enemy gain serious advantages.

West of the Meuse there were no special events. East of the Meuse, the French again, with strong forces, attempted to advance against the German positions north-west of Thiaumont, but without success.

'Staying Power Will See Britain Through'

Bonar Law Pins Faith On National Qualities; Larger Resources Than Opponents

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 5.—Mr. A. Bonar Law, speaking at the banquet given in London, this evening, in honor of the representatives of the Dominions now visiting London, said that the Imperial General Staff is quite satisfied with the result of the struggle so far. "The deeds of the Dominion troops have become a household word. Our resources will last longer than the enemy's. The staying power of our race will see us to the end."

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FIFTEEN GERMAN SHIPS DESTROYED IN BATTLE OF JUTLAND—JELLICOE

All Seen To Sink; Six Others So Damaged Unlikely To Reach Port

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 6.—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's despatch on the battle of Jutland places the German losses at two battleships of the dreadnought type, one of the Deutchland type (13,200 tons; 18 knots; 700 men; four 11-inch guns and fourteen 6.7-inch), five light cruisers, six destroyers and a submarine, all of which were seen to sink, while two battle-cruisers, one battleship of the dreadnought type and three destroyers were seen so severely damaged that their return to port was extremely doubtful. One of these latter, the Lutzow (28,000 tons; 28 knots; eight 12-inch and twelve 5.9-inch guns) is admitted by the Germans to have sunk when returning to port.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's despatch will be an historic document in the annals of the navy. It appeals rather to students of sea-warfare than to the layman, who does not find it easy to follow all its technicalities. At the same time, the public is delighted to find in it the fullest confirmation of the claims made by the British, based, as Admiral Jellicoe says, on a most careful examination of many individual officers, to the havoc wrought on the German Fleet.

The opening words of the despatch tell, with professional terseness, the origin and purpose of the battle:

"Sir, Be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the German High Seas Fleet was brought to action on May 31, westward of Jutland. The ships of the Grand Fleet, in pursuance of the general policy of periodical sweeps through the North Sea, had left its base the previous day, in accordance with my instructions."

The commentary of a naval expert, issued simultaneously with the despatch, shows that Admiral Beatty's fleet was the advance squadron. It could measure the risk of attacking the enemy before Admiral Sir John Jellicoe was able to join battle, but Admiral Beatty followed Nelson's golden rule to attack the enemy on sight and "to cling to him as long as one's teeth hold out."

The task demanded some courage, but Admiral Beatty did not flinch. When the fine combination of the two fleets was effected, the enemy would have had little hope of escaping a decisive defeat but for the mist, which robbed the British of the harvest they deserved.

The following striking episode of the battle deserves quotation: "Marlborough opened fire at 6.17 p.m., firing seven salvoes at a ship of the Kaiser class (24,312 tons; 21 knots; ten 12-inch guns). She then engaged a cruiser and another battleship.

"She was hit by a torpedo at 6.54 p.m. and listed considerably, but, at 7.3 p.m., Marborough re-opened at a cruiser and at 7.12 fired fourteen rapid salvoes at a ship of the Koenig class (27,000 tons; 23 knots; ten 12-inch guns), hitting her frequently until she quitted the line."

Recording the gallantry of the officers and crews engaged, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe says: "The conduct of all, throughout, was entirely beyond praise. No words of mine can do them justice. Our glorious traditions were most worthily upheld. I cannot adequately express the pride with which the spirit of the fleet filled me."

500,000 Austrian Casualties Caused

(Continued from Page 1)

and bloody losses which the Russians suffered, the Germans captured 11 officers and 1,139 men. German aviators attacked the railway and troop concentrations at Lutsk.

Army group of Count von Bothmer: South of Barysz, the enemy temporarily gained a footing on a small tract in the first line. The German success south-east of Thumacz has been extended.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram. —Vienna, July 1.—Russian theater.—Near Thumacz, a mass attack of Russian cavalry on a length of 3 kilometers and six ranks deep, was made against the Austro-Hungarian troops of General Count von Bothmer's army. The Russians were dispersed and suffered heavy losses. Otherwise, in East Galicia and the Bukhovina, nothing important occurred.

In Volhynia, the attacks of the allied armies are progressing. They are pushing the Russians back south of Ugrinov and west of Torschin, also near Sokul.

Since the beginning of June, south of the Pripiat, 58 Russian officers and 23,025 men were made prisoners, and several guns and 90 machine-guns were taken.

Lung Chi-kwang Is Relieved of Office

(Continued from Page 1)

has consented to proceed to Peking as soon as he can clear up his private affairs.

Hwang Hsing In Shanghai

Local Chinese papers report that on July 6 General Hwang Hsing, Ma Chun-wu, a member of the Upper House of the Parliament, Wen Shao-yuan and Wang Pu-pi, members of the Lower House of the Parliament, arrived in Shanghai from Japan and the members of both houses of Parliament in Shanghai invited them to the Palace Hotel, in the evening. Tong Shao-yi, Wang Chung-hui, Wen Tsong-yao, Niu Jung-kien, Wu Yu-jen and Pai Wen-yen also attended the gathering.

Wu Lien-po addressed a welcome to General Hwang Hsing, to which General Hwang Hsing replied. He stated among other things that the fundamental purification in politics is not completed as Yuan Shih-k'ai died too soon and there is much to be done yet and all patriotic Chinese should unitedly endeavor to establish a strong government. He also stated that he considered each state of the U.S.A. as similar to each province in China and the same system as in the U.S.A. should be followed in China.

The Vice-Presidency

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports the following despatches:

Peking, July 6.—Regarding the important question of who will be the Vice-President of China, Tuan Chi-jui, Hsu Shih-chang and Tang Shi-jao are mentioned as candidates. Those who recommend Tuan Chi-jui say he deserves to be the Vice-President from his popularity and merits to the state.

Those who recommend Hsu Shih-chang say that if Hsu be elected Vice-President it may break the precedent that the President of China should be a military man and it may also check the despotism of military people and thus make room for the right men to receive right positions.

Badges to Distinguish British Wounded Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 6.—An Army Order announces that, henceforth, wounded officers and men will wear a gold orald strip on the left arm and an additional strip each time they are wounded.

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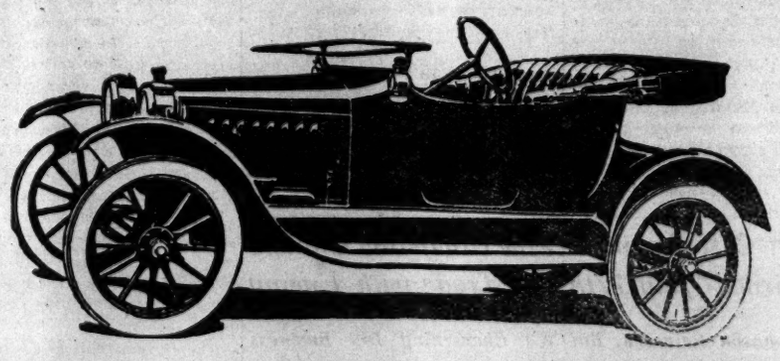

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-:- In the Courts -:-

Judgment For Neotia

Judgment for the defendants, with costs, was given yesterday by Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Chief Judge of the British Supreme Court, in the case of the Hip Foong Hong against Neotia and Company. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for plaintiff and Mr. D. McNeill for defendants.

Judgment was as follows:—

There is only one question at issue in this case and that is one of fact. There is another point which deserves notice; it is that though the amount at stake is very large there is no question of depriving anyone of hardly earned property. All I have to determine is which party is to get the benefit of a fictitious rise in the price of opium. In February of last year this Court had before it the case of Tackey and Purton, in which the state of the opium market in Shanghai during the later months of 1912 and the beginning of 1913 was fully discussed and it was held that a contract for the sale and delivery of opium which had not been definitely cancelled in the month of November, 1912, continued until it was replaced by another contract to which the original parties as well as the Opium Combine and the Swatow Opium Guild were parties. Those findings have never been challenged and they are accepted by the defendants, but they say that the contracts in this case were cancelled by mutual consent on November 2, 1912.

The contracts sued upon are seventeen in number and they were, with the exception of two of them, made in the month of August, September and October, 1911, the two last were made in February, 1912. The defendants at the earliest of these dates had only recently established themselves in Shanghai, and these contracts are the first they had with the plaintiff. The contracts are for clearance within four months from date of contract after which a charge, which has been called interest but which covers other matters, was made when goods were not cleared.

The contracts were in English and were written in the defendants' printed book of contracts, the plaintiff afterwards chopping them and entering them in his own books; the only original contract was that in the defendants' books. Besides this contract the compradore kept an account of the contracts in his Chinese books; they appear to be written down one half of a page, the other half being left for deliveries or other matters to be noted in respect of each contract.

The plaintiff denies the cancellation, but not only so for he goes so far as to say that the whole story is invented by the defendants together with their evidence in support of it, and that they have actually forged the cancellation itself as well as the entries in the compradore's books. It therefore becomes necessary to consider the documentary evidence with care, not directly as proof of the facts contained in the entries, but as corroborating the story of the plaintiff or the defendants as the case may be; whilst, if I find that they are not fraudulently made I must come to the conclusion that the evidence of the compradore and his clerk is worthy of credence and that of the plaintiff is not, and this is of great importance because if the evidence of the compradore is to be believed the reason for the defendants' action is explained.

I shall first consider whether the defendants' story is on the face of it probable or otherwise and then the evidence on which I must find which of the two sides is committing perjury, the plaintiff on one side or Ghose, the defendants' late manager, their compradore and his clerk on the other. And in so doing I must be guided as far as possible by the circumstances which are independent of the testimony of the impeached witnesses.

It is as well to glance shortly at the position of the defendants in Shanghai. They appear to be a firm founded as agents of Neotia and Co., of Calcutta and Bombay, which in their turn appear to have been more or less independent establishments. Each of these was respectively represented by a Calcutta or Bombay man, the former being concerned particularly with the Bengal, the latter with the Malwa cargoes, though they seemed to superintend jointly the affairs of both Indian houses.

These agents were constantly changing, Ramnand Bagaria, the Bombay man and Chander Ghose, the Calcutta man, at the time of the contracts, being both replaced in February of 1913, Karanje, the present head of the Shanghai institution, not coming into office until May of that year. Each manager when he left took his books home and they never reappeared in Shanghai, so that the only permanent records of the firm were the Chinese books, which none of the Indians could read. This condition of affairs has a double effect, for whilst it makes the evidence of the defendants somewhat patchy it also considerably enhances the difficulty of forgery.

From the moment of making the contracts the plaintiff never made any effort to take up the opium or to fulfil any of his duties under the contracts until after the alleged date of cancellation when he took up some opium under rather peculiar circumstances. In 1911 the Chinese revolution was in progress and this led to uncertainty in the opium trade and in January, 1912, to the prohibition of the transport of the drug into the province of Chekiang.

There is, however, evidence that the defendants continued to send considerable quantities of opium into the other parts of China throughout the greater part of 1912. The result of this is that the plaintiff bought opium for clearance in four months during the revolution, and again in February after the Chekiang prohibition, and that he had pretty nearly as great facilities for sending opium into the interior as he was entitled to expect when he made the contracts.

It has been much pressed on me by his counsel that the trade was at a standstill in 1912, and that the defendants did not expect him to take up his contracts, so that there was nothing unusual in his conduct, whilst his refusal to pay interest was the result of his inability to send goods into the interior, in which the defendants practically concurred. This demand for interest does not seem to have been one which was made with any great insistence in ordinary times and undoubtedly was not pressed in the year 1912, first because of the stress of the times and later because the Chinese simply refused to pay it.

Demands for interest in this case were made in August and October, 1912, and they were for considerable sums, about Tls. 20,000. I do not think that the plaintiff's neglect of his contractual obligations can be so lightly overlooked, whilst his claim that he was to pay interest or not as the policy of the Chinese Government made convenient or otherwise seems a new departure in commercial ethics. However the fact remains that the defendants had not on October 24, when they sent in the second interest memorandum, cancelled the contracts, nor had they cancelled those of any other Chinese except those of an absconding debtor.

The plaintiff's case is that he was in the same position as all the rest and that there was no reason why his contracts should have been cancelled rather than those of the other. I am unable to agree with this view; he was the largest purchaser from the defendants of Bengal opium and one of the largest purchasers of opium altogether, his contracts being for 175 chests Bengal and 11½ of Malwa, of which he had taken delivery of only one chest before November 2, the alleged date of cancellation. In this he was very much worse than any other merchant: whilst where interest was chargeable as it is in the case of Bengal, not Malwa opium where small deliveries only had been taken, some payment of interest generally seems to have been made by the considerable buyers other than the plaintiff.

The defendants' case is that under the circumstances, being commission agents, they thought they had better get clear of the plaintiff altogether, that they accordingly asked him to call, which he did, and that the contracts were then cancelled by consent; from the conduct of the plaintiff, as it appears to me there is nothing improbable in his receiving different treatment from others, for he appears to have made a convenience of the defendants throughout and to have been, beyond all others, regardless of his contractual obligations.

It remains for me to notice the plaintiff's contention that it was unlikely that he should agree to cancel. On the general position we have the evidence of Mr. Ezra, Mr. Howard, who are both experts and of a Chinese of position: of whom I asked several questions; the result of this evidence is that unless you believed in opium like Mr. Ezra, you were just as likely to wish to get rid of your contracts as not. The alleged improbability of the plaintiff in particular agreeing to cancel depends on his view on the debates as to pooling the opium owned by Chinese which seem to have gone on some time before November and the formation of the Combine of foreign and Chinese dealers, which, though I don't think the plaintiff wanted me to think so, does not seem to have then come up for discussion and may therefore be disregarded.

As regards the Chinese pooling of opium I don't think that it amounted to more than an intention, on the principle that union is strength, to get all the opium contracted for or purchased by them under a central control. On the other hand the market price, if there was one, was lower than that at which the plaintiff had agreed to buy, and the outlook of the market was at its gloomiest.

I conclude without any difficulty that there was nothing inherently improbable in the plaintiff or defendant agreeing to cancel their contracts at the alleged date.

The onus of proving the cancellation is on the defendants, and their story is that the plaintiff was several times applied to by them through their compradore and by their manager, Genesh Chander Ghose, to take up opium, to pay interest and so on; finally the compradore, suspicious of the plaintiff's inaction, advised Ghose to send for him and try to settle by asking for payment, expecting such pressure to end in cancellation. This was done and Ramanand Bagaria, a joint manager, and Ghose saw him alone. By Ghose's evidence taken on commission in Calcutta it appears that the plaintiff asked him not to cancel the whole of the contracts but to let him keep a small quantity to save his face.

He accordingly allowed him to keep twenty-five chests on condition that he took delivery of them in two months. The other contracts were cancelled and Ghose wrote "cancelled" across them with his name under it. The plaintiff denies the whole of the story and says that the defendants decided to cancel the contracts after the action was threatened, forging the cancellation. This was put to Ghose and of course denied. The compradore and one of his clerks were called. The clerk says he made the entry in his books showing that all contracts except those of the 10th August and two of the 14th February were cancelled on the 2nd November; and against two of the other contracts there are noted the delivery of three chests, six in all, on date subsequent to the 2nd November, and on the 4th January the remaining three contracts were cancelled.

These entries were made on the directions of the compradore who says he got his instructions from Ghose, and seem to have been made in the ordinary course of business, which is material where forgery is charged. The criticism of this story which seems pertinent is that Ghose would have taken care to have the compradore present and that he would have taken the plaintiff's signature, but this point was not put to Ghose and I do not think it fatal to the defendants' story if I otherwise accept it. It certainly fits in with saving of the plaintiff's face that as few people should be present as possible. But it seems to me that the dates make it very improbable that the whole set of entries should be forgeries.

It is common ground that in January, 1914, when the plaintiff applied for twenty chests of opium that it was not said that the contracts were cancelled; after that date the plaintiff never went near the defendants again so that unless the forgery took place then it is not likely to have taken place till after the plaintiff began to threaten his action, and that is the date at which the plaintiff puts it. Now this seems to me next door to impossible for the writ was issued in June, discovery was had by the plaintiff, I don't know when he had inspection, but the papers must have been in his counsel's hands and it is not till he is examined in February of this year that Ghose tells the story of the reservation of the 25 chests and all the circumstances of the cancellation.

If that story was invented then it must have been invented to fit the compradore's books, for they were already in existence and I do not believe that the compradore's books had been made up in the way they were just to amuse the compradore. In confirmation of this view I have with the assistance of one of the Mixed Court assessors obtained an expert opinion that the entries in the compradore's book are three years old. The alternatives are that the entries were made at the time of their dates or later, probably in January, 1914, at the time the defendants were asked to deliver. By that time opium had gone up and the defendants if they contemplated a fraud would have been repaid if it was successful.

It has been suggested that this was the date of the alleged forgery, but for my own satisfaction I observe that in addition to the difficulties of locality common to both dates the plaintiff in selecting this earlier date would have made it difficult for him to explain the absence of any application on his part during the whole of the year 1914 for any part of his contracted goods. No other date being at all probable for the perpetration of a forgery, the result by elimination is that the entries were made when they purported to have been made and this is to my mind conclusive of the case, for there was no temptation then to say these contracts were cancelled when they were not. At that time opium was in two senses a drug in the market, and in any event the opium in this case was not then the property of the defendants.

But in a case with so much at stake I ought to say a word about the books. There are three compradore's books, one for each of the Chinese years which roughly correspond with the year 1911, 1912, and 1913; in the first of them Hip Foong's account appears written on the left half of the page, nothing on the right, in the second the complete account appears with the deliveries and cancellations on the right, and this is copied whole into the next year's book.

The suggestion is made that the contracts were carried forward as existing, and that it then became necessary to fraudulently alter both books: but the plaintiff was unable to point to this as being an exception to the general method of keeping the books, and looking at them as a whole I do not think there is anything suspicious in the way they are kept. What is important is that the contracts of an absconding debtor which were cancelled were treated in exactly the same way as that of the plaintiff, and they are the only other cancelled contracts.

There were one or two points made against the defendants which I ought to notice, that which struck me most forcibly being that they had returned these chests to the combine as being bargained opium, when the bargain itself was cancelled. One suggestion in answer was that all the chests appearing in the book in which the compradore had them entered were of bargained cargo and this book was used to make out the list; it must also be remembered that at the time the lists of cargo were made up the personnel of the defendants' firm was in course of radical change.

Another point is that their evidence is generally unsatisfactory and that Bagaria, their principal man at the time the contracts were made, did not give evidence. The defendants represent two firms of the same name, one in Calcutta and one in Bombay, each of which was represented in the management in Shanghai. The Calcutta firm was interested in Bengal, the Bombay firm in Malwa opium. Bagaria was the Bombay representative, Ghose the Calcutta.

It was natural therefore that Ghose should be the person who dealt with the plaintiff's Bengal contracts, the only ones cancelled; and it was not unnatural that Bagaria, who was in Bombay and who had had some disagreement with the Calcutta firm, should have refused to go to Calcutta to give evidence, as in answer to me was said to be the case.

A circumstance which is very much against the plaintiff is that he never from the date of the alleged cancellation suggested that the contracts were in force until shortly before action two and a half years later. It is admitted that there was no reason for him to move during 1913, for the Combine was quietly doing its work at that time, but I should have expected him to take some action when in January the defendants put him off with what, if the contracts were in existence and he was in fact refused delivery of 20 chests to which he claimed to be entitled, was a flimsy excuse.

His excuse that he preferred to make other arrangements rather than trouble himself seems singularly lame when he was obviously faced with a reluctance to deliver valuable cargo which was every day becoming more valuable. During 1914 all other dealers but the plaintiff took up their cargo, first one at a time and then several together, but the plaintiff never made a sign until some months after everyone had taken up his contracts. This does not seem to me to be in consonance with their continued existence, but is more in accord with the defendants' case that they had been cancelled long before and that the plaintiff, relying on a change of managers, hoped that his word would prevail.

I propose to notice only one further point, namely the two small deliveries of three chests each on two contracts in the month of November, 1912. There is no reason whatever for this isolated activity of the plaintiff, if the contracts had been always in existence and it is entirely in accordance with the defendants' story. If that story is concocted it is an extraordinarily clever story perfected under peculiarly difficult conditions and fitting extremely well the circumstances alleged not only by themselves but by the plaintiff.

I have throughout used the word cancelled in speaking of the transaction but my attention has been called to the use of unusual words in the entries in the 5 Chinese books, the words meaning transferred to or taken over by this firm. The explanation of the compradore that they were used instead of the ordinary word for cancelled to save the plaintiff's face does not appeal to me, but I am not sure that the words do not explain a good deal in the case. It is of course more or less guess work, but I am inclined to think that what happened was that the cancellation took place much as the defendants allege, but I doubt whether the entries in the Chinese books were made at once, though it is probable that the cancellation of the contract in the contract book was then made.

It was not then decided what would be the destination of these chests of opium, and they were entered in the Combine as bargained opium, as they still appeared to be in the month of February when the lists were made up; later on when the defendants had decided what to do with this stuff, which they held to sell on commission, viz., to take it over themselves, settling with their principals, the note of what actually happened was made in the Chinese books of the year 1912 and 1913, the dates being properly entered.

This accounts for the unusual form of entry, the double entry in the books of two years and the return of the opium to combine as bargained cargo. The compradore and his shroff may have been disingenuous in their explanation but it is exactly the sort of explanation they would give, and in any event it does not contradict the story as told by Ghose.

I give judgment for the defendants, with costs.

Mr. Wilkinson said his instructions were if the judgment was against him that it was the intention of his client to apply to the Full Court and under the rules they were entitled to apply for an appeal or a re-hearing.

His Lordship—All appeals are a re-hearing.

Mr. Wilkinson—The rules say a re-hearing or an appeal.

His Lordship—Which rule says a re-hearing? I think you had better give notice in the proper way: I thought you were talking of the Privy Council.

His Lordship added that there seemed to him to have been doubt about the procedure—not in this case—but although there had been decisions of the court that where a new trial was asked for the proper application was to go to the Full Court because that was the result of decisions in the Privy Council, there was not the least reason why direct appeal should not be taken to the Privy Council if the parties were so advised. He wanted to say that he should not refuse leave for an appeal to go direct simply because there was only a question of fact in dispute.

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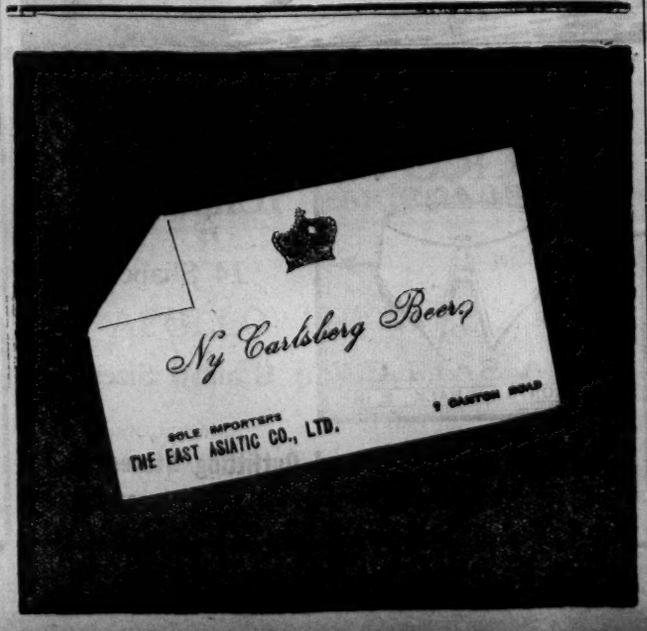

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SAYS WAR POISONS GERMAN REASONING

Dr. Nielson Calls 'Address Of 93 Leaders' Proof Of Mental Perversion

NO JUSTICE, BUT PREJUDICE

Abandon Spiritual Independence for National Hatred—Duty To Think Rationally

New York, June 7.—Professor William Allen Nielson of Harvard delivering the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Columbia last night, warned this nation to keep its head and think carefully in the crisis which faces it. He urged that all party affiliations and other limitations on unprejudiced thinking be set aside.

Professor Nielson is not one who wishes to see the United States plunged too recklessly into the leadership of the world.

"I suppose," he said, "that we are now, or are about to be, in a position to outdistance European countries in productive scholarship.

"But whether this anticipation of America's future leadership is sound or no I confess lack of enthusiasm at the prospect. A true sportsman has little satisfaction in winning a race against an opponent who has broken his leg, and those who have cherished the loftiest hopes for our future academic development would, I believe, prefer that we wait a generation or two longer before we win a place commensurate with our numbers and resources rather than that we should align ourselves with the commercial interests that are ranged like carrion vultures around the battlefield of Europe.

"So far had unity among scholars gone that when the storm broke in August, 1914, the first thought of thousands in the learned world was that however the diplomatic and military heathen might rage, the children of light had nothing to do with their quarrels.

"But also for human hopes! Hardly had a few weeks gone by when ninety-three leaders of German intellectual life issued an 'address to the civilized nations,' in which they gave the lie to all the main charges against their Government, and demanded that their denial be accepted. Of the justice of that denial we have here nothing to say. The causes and the conduct of the war are not my theme. But into their right to make that demand we, their colleagues in a neutral country, had in duty to inquire.

"The result of this inquiry left us gasping and astonished. Men trained in close scientific reasoning like Ostwald and Roentgen and Haeckel, philosophers like Wundt and Eucion, imaginative acrobats like Hauptmann and Sudermann in letters, Klingel and Liebermann in painting, Humperdinck and Weingartner in music, laid aside their sense of evidence, laid aside their power of putting themselves in other men's places, accepted the *ipse dixit* of their Government, and with inconceivable naivete asked that the rest of the world should accept their verdict on an issue on which they themselves had had no opportunity of investigating or weighing the facts.

"Let me be perfectly clear: I am passing no judgment on the question of whether their Government was right or wrong. The disastrous fact for the spiritual life of Europe is that these leaders of thought abdicated their thrones, surrendered their intellectual independence, and led the way for a general capitulation before the forces of national prejudice and hatred."

Professor Neilson said the two causes for this miserable breakdown of the cosmopolitan intelligence were a policy of rivalry and the will to hate. He then said he was no advocate of mental neutrality. "Our duty," he said, "so long as we are outside the struggle, is to truth—truth in the past, in the present and in the future.

"I have spoken so far," he continued "of our duty to truth as it affected Europe. It has bearings also nearer home. We also as a nation stand at a critical point in our history; our traditional policies are being called into question, and in some fundamental matters we stand at the parting of the ways. Here again clear thinking is as important as it is difficult. At every turn we are likely to be swayed by feelings rather than by facts and principles. We send a punitive expedition to Mexico and let the question of our withdrawing it become confused and blurred by petty considerations of our saving our face instead of considering merely what is wise and just. We come to the verge of a foreign war, and when we ought to discuss the question of arming ourselves either for defense or for more aggressive championship of what we may decide is right, we let ourselves be swayed by personal considerations, by the traditional bonds of party, or, basest of all, by prospects of pecuniary advantage.

"We let ourselves be entangled by catch words and distracted from the point at issue. Our whole behavior in the present matter of military preparation is like that of a man who rushes into a gun shop to buy a weapon, but does not know whether he wants to use it against a burglar, a cat, or a grizzy bear.

"I have nothing to say against those who wish to prepare themselves and offer their personal service to their country. Any of us may well be convinced that there lies our duty. But the peculiar contribution which you owe to the nation, you who have been trained to think, is to help her to think clearly, honestly, wisely."

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

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HELP HER OUT WILL—SHE COULDNT GET UNDER A TENT
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LISTENING TO YOUR FAT AUNT TRYING TO BULL WILLIE INTO CLIMBING UNDER THE BED FOR HER HAT

BRITAIN TO RUSH TROOPS TO FRONT

Commons, During Sharp Debate On Army, Is Told Large Supports Are Going Out

London, June 1.—During a long debate in the Commons yesterday on the general conduct of the war, in which a number of members criticised the way in which the huge British forces called to the colors were being handled, it developed that reinforcements on a large scale were preparing to go to the front.

Mr. Tennant replied to the speech made last week by Winston Spencer Churchill, in which the latter said the position of the British lines at several points was disadvantageous and that there were large numbers of men on duty as grooms and officers' servants who might be used to augment the fighting forces. Mr. Tennant pointed out that a large number of men was required behind the lines to move up necessary supplies. The War Office, he said, already had adopted the plan of replacing younger soldiers with older ones, although this could not be done in every case.

As to Colonel Churchill's complaint in regard to the large number of officers' servants, Mr. Tennant said these men, like all others, had to take their places in the firing line. With regard to the criticism respecting the great force of men kept at home, he explained they were being trained with a view to being sent abroad.

"If Colonel Churchill were to investigate this matter," he said, "he would see that large reinforcements are about to be sent out."

The Use of Colored Troops

Mr. Tennant then referred to Colonel Churchill's recommendation that large bodies of troops be drawn from Asia and Africa, saying it was an illusion to think such a thing possible. In the first place, there was not a large number of men in those regions suitable for service as soldiers in the European war, and even if there were it would be impossible to procure officers who knew the languages and were able to command them. Moreover, the value of black troops was a very uncertain quantity, and if Colonel Churchill would look at the German papers he would see how pleased the Germans were at the idea of having these troops employed by the Allies.

In reply Colonel Churchill said that when he made his speech he had contemplated having these armies ready by September of 1917. He believed officers could learn the languages by that time.

Colonel Churchill referred to the statement in King George's message to the nation, issued on signing the Military Service bill last week, that no fewer than 5,041,000 men had been raised voluntarily. After careful examination, Colonel Churchill said, he had come to the conclusion that there were 1,700,000 of these men unaccounted for. He desired to know what had become of them. Believing this to be a fit subject for investigation, he suggested that a small committee of members of the House be appointed to look into this matter and report, in secret, session if necessary.

Colonel Churchill criticised the army administration in several respects but defended Earl Kitchener warmly. He complained that the supply of rifles was inadequate, with the result that the British were holding and fighting a smaller number of opposing troops than the resources of this nation would justify. Broadly speaking, he asserted, half the strength of the British Army was at home, and for every six men taken for war service only one effective infantry rifle was placed over the parapet at the front.

Colonel Churchill further complained that while the fighting men were comparatively small in number and soldiers worn with service were heavily burdened and severely tried by being sent back to the front month after month, multitudes of fresh men were kept at home and prevented either by bad management or defective organization from being usefully employed either in industry or in the field. As an instance, he said, his own battalion had received a draft of thirty-five men, of whom twenty-six had been previously wounded, and this at a time when they could see that there probably were more than 2,000,000 men at home and elsewhere who had not heard the whistle of a bullet.

Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a general reply to Colonel Churchill's criticisms, said that the only important point raised was regarding the number of men kept for home defense. He had consulted the Adjutant General on the subject, he added, and believed he was right in saying that it was the same number as was agreed upon between the Admiralty and the War Office when Mr. Churchill himself was at the head of the Admiralty.

Asquith Answers Churchill

Premier Asquith, in replying to Colonel Churchill's criticism, argued that the possibility of an invasion must be taken into consideration. Though personally he thought an invasion unlikely, Mr. Asquith said, "it is a risk that cannot be left out of account, and we must always effectively provide for it and must be guided by the opinion of those who can decide what number of men are absolutely necessary to render the country secure against invasion."

The Premier added that he much doubted whether the disproportion between the man and the rifle strength was so great as Colonel Churchill had represented it to be.

Mr. Asquith said the same rules were not applicable to the British Army as to the other belligerents because England had to send every man and every ounce of supplies across the sea. The Government, however, were taking the most effective steps in consultation with the proper authorities to ascertain the possibility of utilizing a larger proportion of men on the fighting line.

Reminding Colonel Churchill of the number of men at home, who are either sick, convalescing, or training, Mr. Asquith met one of Colonel Churchill's charges by announcing that a notable reduction was being made in the number of officers on the staffs at home. He considered the army, the country, and the empire were under a debt to Earl Kitchener which could not be measured in words, especially as when Earl Kitchener had been appointed to the War Office he told Mr. Asquith frankly that he was not disposed to undertake the task except as a call to duty. Having undertaken the task, Earl Kitchner had labored with zeal and devotion beyond all praise. He was not saying that Earl Kitchener had never made mistakes in the course of one of the most arduous undertakings ever laid upon one man, but the criticisms leveled at the War Minister were charges which ought to be brought also against the Government. He personally, having been closely associated with Earl Kitchener in all he had done, Mr. Asquith accepted a full share in the responsibility.

There was no other man in the country, or the empire, Mr. Asquith said, who could have summoned into existence in so short a time and with such little friction and with such surprisingly satisfactory results the army now in the field as Earl Kitchener. In history that would be regarded as one of the most remarkable achievements ever accomplished.

Captain's Gig Which Took Kitchener Off Hampshire Is Found

London, June 10.—Various short reports regarding the loss of the cruiser Hampshire, with Lord Kitchener and his staff, continue to emanate from northern ports. One states that Lord Kitchener and his staff embarked in a small boat and cleared the ship, but that the boat was swamped by the heavy seas.

The disaster has now been located at two miles from shore, between Marwick Head and the Brough of Birsay, on the northwest coast of the island of Pomona, the largest of the Orkney group.

A patrol ship in the neighborhood aerographed that she had sighted the warship afire and the latter seemed to blow up, but the gale drowned the the sound of the explosion. Other ships instantly went in search, but found no trace of the Hampshire. The captain's gig was dashed ashore on the Orkneys, empty. It is believed probable that Kitchener and his staff were in the gig.

The twelve survivors, battered and exhausted, were flung ashore clinging to a small inflated raft. Two or three told those who helped them that Lord Kitchener was aboard the Hampshire and then they dropped asleep.

Between seventy and eighty bodies, some of them still warm, were found. Several had lost nearly all their fingernails and toenails trying to climber up the cliff. It is reported that some reached shore alive, but died of exhaustion.

A big lifeboat has been washed on the rocks near Thurso, on the mainland. Seven feet of the stern of the craft was torn away and no name showed, but apparently the boat was one of those belonging to the Hampshire.

WIDENER'S YACHT IS SOLD TO RUSSIA

The Josephine, Which Had Cost $500,000, Not Used Since The Titanic Disaster

Philadelphia, May 19.—The palatial steam yacht Josephine, owned by the late P. A. B. Widener, has been sold to the Russian Government for use in the war. This vessel, which cost $500,000, has been laid up at a wharf in the Delaware River ever since the Titanic disaster, when George D. Widener and his son, Harry, lost their lives.

When the Titanic disaster robbed the financier of his son and grandson he declared he would never again set foot upon the yacht. He kept his word, and members of the family did likewise.

The Josephine was built at the Naefie and Levy Ship Yard in this city in 1899. She is 213 feet in length, has 30 feet beam, and a 16-foot depth of hold. She is of 974 tons gross and 559 tons net, is equipped with submarine signals, wireless, powerful engines, and is furnished in the most expensive style.

MORE GOLD FOR CHINA

San Francisco, June 28.—The Nippon Maru, carrying gold bullion worth $1,000,000, for China, sailed from here today for Japan. Among her passengers is Mr. Yoseki Matsuoka, Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Washington.—*Asahi.*

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"I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent." H. J. TAFT, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use" S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it." R. E. ESKILDSON, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

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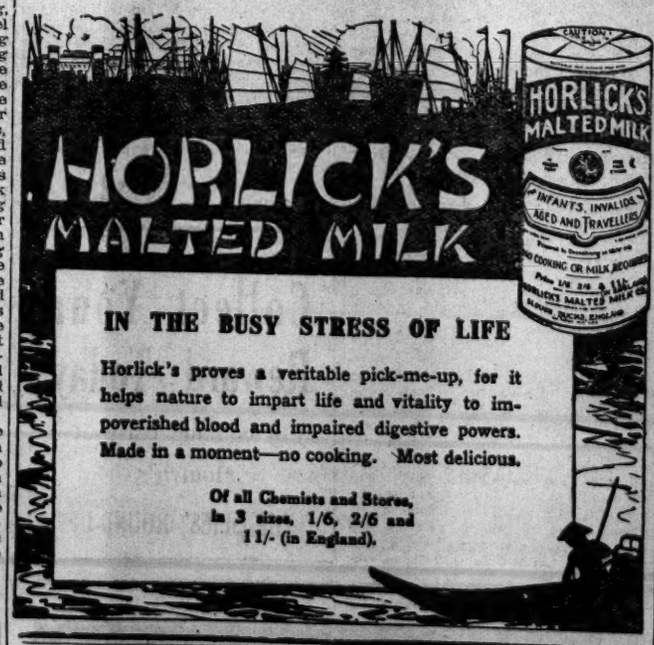
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Today's Cricket

S. N. R. v. B. A. T.

A special car will leave the S. N. R. station at 2.45 this afternoon for the cricket match between the B. A. T. and S. N. R. clubs on the S. N. R. grounds at Markham Road. The B. A. T. team consists of: R. Bailey, H. E. Brewer, J. J. Ellis, W. C. Foster, L. M. Guedes, P. S. Hyndman, H. Langley, G. F. E. Norris, C. S. Peacock, H. F. Thorpe and J. M. Rozario.

Reserve, W. E. Talbot.

The Railway team will be selected from the following players:—Messrs. F. D. Mulvey, P. D. Sullivan, E. T. Forestier, D. McKay, C. L. W. Bailey, B. L. Cheetham, L. P. Quincey, C. L. G. Wayne, H. T. Mousley, H. Morgan, W. D. Ho, F. Dunstan, G. Danson, and R. J. Glendinning.

S. M. P. v. S. P. S. Old Boys

To be played on the Police Ground tomorrow, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

S. P. S.—C. Bowern, E. J. Cooke, A. M. A. Hansen (Capt.), F. Madar, G. Madar, A. J. Mooney, C. E. Ollerdessen, Alf. Souza, B. H. Smith, A. Souza and A. V. White.

Police—T. Spottiswoode, G. Sayle, D. Rock, A. Eite, J. Adams, J. Prosser, C. Doyle, J. Robertson, W. Fairbairn, J. Mason and K. E. Newman (Captain). Reserve, F. Bridger.

Lawn Bowls

A match between the Match Committee and the Handicapping Committee of the Lawn Bowls Club will be played at 4.30 this afternoon between the following teams:

Match Committee	Handicapping Committee
J. T. Disselduff (skip)	L. Evans (skip)
W. A. Ogden	E. Payne
J. V. Davis	B. Hunter
G. Dunlop	F. Large
W. N. C. Allen (skip)	O. Crewe-Read (skip)
C. E. Pearson	A. Gray
J. Frost	A. G. Mossop
W. Gater	F. L. Marshall
C. M. Bain (skip)	S. Hammond (skip)
J. Valentine	H. H. Fowler
J. P. Lowe	F. C. Banham
J. Quin	R. Simmons
A. D. Bell (skip)	G. H. Phillips (skip)
Dr. J. W. Ross	J. Scotson
F. B. Walker	A. T. Wignall
D. Mennie	E. M. Reid
J. C. Macdougall (skip)	C. W. Porter (skip)
J. J. Sheridan	H. B. Stewart
A. Samson	G. R. Wingrove
F. A. Sampson	D. MacGregor
J. C. Thomsen (skip)	G. L. Campbell (skip)
R. A. Lawson	W. Dutton
A. W. Dewhurst	V. Grundy
W. J. Gande	A Taylor

Reserves—Rev. W. H. Rees, J. Naylor, J. B. Grant and B. Hunting.

Junior Golf Club v. Yangtszepoo

The above match will take place on the Yangtszepoo rinks this afternoon, play to commence at 4 p.m. The following will represent the Junior Golf Club.

A. E. Hayward	P. W. Ephgrave
M. B. Anderson	C. Richards
A. Spiers	Angus Macintosh
D. McAlister (skip)	A. Taylor
G. Sherman	A. Allen
J. Anderson	W. R. Kinipple
T. Spring	B. Anderton
G. B. Stormes (skip)	J. Park

Reserves:—H. E. S. Pickering, W. S. Campbell, A. Braid and G. Randall.

The same team will also represent the Junior Golf Club against the S.L.B.C., tomorrow, on the Hongkew Rinks, with the addition that T. Murray will be first reserve.

The following will represent the Yangtszepoo Club:—G. McMurdo, R. Dorrance, R. K. Hamilton, G. M. Bloom, R. C. Aitkenhead, G. Johnston, A. J. Ferrier, F. Fairhurst, F. Ferrier, A. A. Malcolm, G. B. Miller, P. H. Robinson, J. Burnside, G. Alexander, J. Shaw and J. McPherson.

Reserves:—Messrs. H. Townsend and S. Marks.

S.L.B.C. v. Junior Golf Club

This match will be played at Hongkew Park tomorrow afternoon.

The S.L.B. Club team will be as follows:—Messrs. W. N. C. Allen, C. M. Bain, G. H. Phillips, J. C. Macdougall, J. Scotson, A. D. Bell, L. Evans, O. Crewe-Read, R. A. Lawson, H. H. Fowler, C. W. Porter, E. Hunter, J. T. Disselduff, A. Taylor, F. L. Marshall and D. Macdonald.

Gun of American Invention A Big Factor in European War

"BELGIAN RATTLESNAKE." ©INTL. FILM SERVICE

An automatic machine gun, that weighs but a trifle more than the rifles carried by our soldiers in the Spanish-American War, is being used with great success in the European war. The gun is the invention of a retired American army officer.

The gun was first used by the Belgians, in their resistance to the German advance through their country. The Germans named the gun the "Belgian rattlesnake."

The magazine is a sprocket-like wheel, holding forty-seven shells. It can throw these shells at a maximum of 600 shots a minute, or ten shots every second. The gun has been adopted by England and France, and in the latter country more of these guns are being turned out every day than the total amount of machine gun equipment in possession of the United States Goverment.

NATIONAL MISSION OF REPENTANCE AND HOPE

As the outcome of the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury a National Mission of Repentance and Hope will be held in Shanghai in the near future when members of the British community will join with their brethren at home in a great movement of service.

The purposes of the mission in Shanghai will be to direct the awakened spirit of the people towards the service of God, and to bring the order and discipline of Church life into closer contact with the people, and also thereby to strengthen the people in continuance of the service of their country.

The methods that will be adopted in Shanghai to make the mission a really successful thing will be to form a league of mission helpers who will divide themselves up into groups so that every branch of the community will not only hear of the movement but will be brought into contact with it.

Weekly meetings will be held when conferences on matters connected with Church life will be held. This will probably take place in October and November. Regular services will be held in Advent and in this as well as in their other methods the British Church people of Shanghai will be following the lead of those at home.

HONOLULU BALL-TEAM HERE

There are plans on foot of organising a Honolulu Baseball Team in Shanghai. Mr. Andrew Zane of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. is the initiator. Ten players have already joined and it is trusted that more will do so. Mr. Yang Kyung-hway is working with Mr. Zane. There are several hundred Honolulans in Shanghai and many of them were graduated from American Colleges and Universities. Among them are some good ball players.

Deconsecration Of The Oldest Church In Shanghai Tomorrow

The Church of Our Saviour, Broadway, Hongkew, is perhaps the oldest building now existing in Shanghai. It was erected in 1853 by the Rt. Rev. J. W. Boone, D. D., the first missionary bishop sent to China by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. Under the careful management of its present rector, the Rev. P. N. Tsu, M. A., the parish has become a self-supporting one since 1906.

The vestry composed of some of the most prominent men and women of the city has for years been planning to erect a new church, as the present one is much too old and too small for the congregation to worship in. Happily it succeeded in purchasing the Dixwell Road site last Christmas, measuring more than six mow of land, big enough for the church, the rectory, and the parish schools.

The plans for the new church were prepared by the China Land and Building Co., Ltd. and the contractor is Mr. Wong King-sing. It is expected that the new building which is entirely Chinese in architecture, will be ready for use before Easter. Tomorrow is the occasion of the deconsecration of the old church which has for sixty-three years stood on Broadway and Boone Road. The Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D. D., the Bishop of the Diocese of Kiangsu, will perform the ceremony at 10 a.m. Sunday, the 9th. Meanwhile the congregation will, through the generosity of the secretaries of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., have the privilege of using the Martyrs' Memorial Hall for worship at 10 a.m. on Sunday.

VISCOUNT FRENCH

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 6.—Field-Marshal Viscount French is gazetted Colonel of the Irish Guards.

KITCHENER PRAISED U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

Said He Regarded It As The Greatest School Of Kind In The World

Washigton, June 6.—Earl Kitchener regarded the Military Academy at West Point as the greatest military school in the world. When he visited the United States several years ago, in 1910, it was for the sole purpose of seeing West Point. Kitchener so informed Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, who was then the Superintendent of West Point, but is now Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army. So impressed was the great British General with the greatness of West Point that he recommended that it be copied and duplicated by the Commonwealth of Australia, which has since founded a West Point of its own.

General Scott's version of Earl Kitcheners' admiration of West Point has not before been published in English. It has been printed in Spanish in a special Spanish edition of World's Work, intended primarily for circulation in Latin American countries. General Scott's article was entitled "The United States Military Academy." A translation of that part which deals with the fact that Kitchener regarded it as "the greatest military school in the world" follows:

"The reputation of the school for efficiency is well established in other countries besides our own. After a review in honor of the foreign delegates to the Hudson-Fulton ceremonies in 1909, the ranking Admirals of England, Germany, and France were being driven to the railway station in the same carriage, and they remarked to each other, 'We have not such a school in any of our countries.' And when England's great soldier, General Kitchener of Khartoum, spoke before the dinner of the Pilgrims Society in New York in his honor in 1910, he remarked: 'I have just seen your great military school at West Point, and have but one word to describe it—"Thorough." What impresses me most in this great City of New York is the number of cultivated, high minded gentlemen who live within fifty miles of the greatest military school in the world, and they do not know it, and do not go to see it.'

"On another occasion he remarked: 'The Dominion of Canada made a parliamentary inquiry as to why I came through the United States without going through Canada, but I started from the other side of the world to see West Point. I recommended the Commonwealth of Australia to build a West Point in Australia. I did this on the reputation of the school abroad, but now that I come here and see it, I feel abashed at my doing so.' He sent Colonel Bridges of the British Army to study the methods and text-books of the academy, and Colonel Bridges has since founded the Royal Military College of Duntroon, near Melbourne, Australia."

Prisoners Exchange Refused by Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 6.—In the House of Lords, today, Lord Newton said that the German reply to the British request that the prisoners at Ruhleben be either fed or released has been received. Germany uncategorically refused the request. The reply was being studied.

Thos. W. Gregory Nominated For Supreme Court

Washington, June 22.—Thomas Watt Gregory, Attorney General of the United States, has been nominated by President Wilson to succeed to the place on the Supreme Bench of the United States vacated by Charles Evans Hughes, Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Thomas Watt Gregory is a Texan, born in 1861, and has had a distinguished legal career. He was made Attorney General of the United States when James C. McReynolds was taken from that position to go to the Supreme Court. He is a Democrat.

AUSTRIANS WITHDRAW ON ADIGE-ASTICO FRONT

Forced Back By Pressure Of Italians; Latter's Offensive Continues

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, July 6.—The official communique issued today reported: Our offensive between Lagarina Valley and Sugana Valley continues. Our pressure between the Adige and the Astico has obliged the enemy to withdraw.

Girl Opium Smuggler, Philippines Belle, Goes To Bilibid for 3 Years

Manila, June 16.—Convicted of having attempted to smuggle twenty eight tins of opium into Cebu recently, Miss Consuelo Martinez, daughter of Dona Joaquina Martinez, Vda. de Ordaz, prominent in Iloilo society, was sentenced to serve three years in Bilibid and to pay a fine of Pesos 7,000, by the court of first instance of that city, several days ago. The young Spanish woman was charged with having the opium concealed in her baggage, and at her trial entered a plea of guilty.

MAIL SEARCH EXPEDITED

Washington, June 13.—In answer to the note of protest sent by the administration to Great Britain regarding interference with United States mails, the British government has replied that the examination of all neutral mails and vessels is being expedited as much as possible.

This reply, however, is deemed by local officials to be unsatisfactory.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

HOME OFFICE, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices.. Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Peking Bureau....Russo-Asiatic Bank Building
Berlin Office.....10 Friedrichstrasse
Tokyo Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex.$20.00
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SUNDAY, per Year 7.00
Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Department, Washington, D. C.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

In our regions weather still gloomy and moist. Northerly breezes in the north. Fresh monsoon in the south.

DEATHS

LITTLE: On July 7, 1916, at the Red Cross Hospital, Shanghai, Ella Davidson, the beloved wife of the Rev. Lacy Little, Presbyterian Mission, Kiangyin, aged 49 years. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery today, June 8, at 4 p.m. All friends are invited to attend.

10356-J-8

SHANGHAI, JULY 8, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Maximilian Harden's Vision

(*New York Times*)

MAXIMILIAN Harden, the eminent and troublesome German publicist, having been allowed by the Imperial censor to resume publication of his paper, Die Zukunft, filled the whole of it on April 22 with an article entitled: "If I Were Wilson. Listen, Mankind, to the Message of a Man." In both its political and psychological aspects it is a remarkable paper, wherein light and darkness, emotion and reason, logic and faith, reality and romance vibrate like separate strings, producing an effect which is extremely confusing until the overtone is caught. That is a passionate yearning for peace. It is significant that the writer was allowed to express it. This article was the beginning of the German peace propaganda, officially encouraged, of which subsequent phases appear in the current news.

Harden imagines that he is President Wilson, exhorting Europe to a permanent peace. He never intentionally leaves that point of view, writing the whole article in one style, but occasionally he forgets, as when he supposes that Mr. Wilson would say: "The wire which unites France to the Russian Empire would have been made fast much earlier if Bismarck had not even as an old man climbed again and again untiringly the pole and broken the strands." He forgets to be President of the United States and is Harden again, a German deeply, when he says in the transposed person: "We (the Americans) are still neutral. In Europe this is violently contested in both camps. In both camps, by means of insulting articles and caricatures, ... attempts are made to lower in public opinion the President of the United States as a ludicrous and contemptible fool. Much greater men have borne in silence insults for decades. . . . . I (Wilson) look to the word of the German, who was unapproached in purity of will, in intellectual courage, in power of decision, and manly courage: he whose work has become the New Testament of all statesmanship." Then he quotes his, Harden's own, hero, who was Bismarck. He is himself when he says in Mr. Wilson's place: "It is a libel on Germany to say that it chose war not as a necessary measure of defense." He is two persons in one on the subject of militarism, as here follows:

"Because militarism facilitates readiness for and temptation to war, and because it can only spread further and further unless weeded out root and branch, the war must endure until it is destroyed. This slogan is proclaimed aloud by all the enemies of the German Empire and is whispered by all neutrals. How long only by them? After the inconceivably horrible slaughter of which today at least 5,000,000 corpses and 10,000,000 cripples are evidence, the cry for the sure establishing of peace will, even between Hamburg and Bagdad, drown every other. Is the uprooting of militarism possible? To my mind, yes; an inevitable certainty. Its approach has been merely retarded by the foolish attempt to cut from the body of the State a portion which is indispensable to its vital functions or for its self-respect. From the first day of peace onward this State would be compelled to make every sacrifice in blood and money to attain the re-establishment of its Constitution and its prestige. Think, Grey, Briand, Sazonoff, through what thunderclouds and what pressure of misery you would have to pine if this mutilated power were immortal Germany, compelled to gather together all the energies of mind and economic strength for the bursting of the barrier erected before its house, and for the chastisement of impious excess!"

He reviews in quotation marks England's defense of her blockade and then rejects it. He goes from humanity to coal tar dyes and back, in two or three sentences, including incidentally the American opinion that the trade in war munitions is legal. He comes to the submarine warfare and denounces it. It does not violate the sovereign rights of any State, but it does "violate the rights of men and nations." He imagines Mr. Wilson saying that the question of friendship or hostility between Germany and the United States shall not "depend upon the eyelashes and nerves of a young submarine commander anxious to serve his Fatherland and cut his name in the German oak." He is carried away instantly by admiration of his own picture, and supposes Mr. Wilson to add:

"Everyone must admire the bold cunning of such men. Their boats, however, have no surer position in international law than the corsair frigates which in the twenty years of the Anglo-French war, especially during the Continental blockade against England, used to creep out secretly from the small harbors of Flanders, Normandy, and Britanny and rob the Britons of 500 merchant ships every year. Today, 100 years after the Napoleon frigate war, in spite of the conferences at The Hague (1907) and in London (1909), we have not valid international maritime law under the protection of an arbitrating authority with executive power."

He discusses what would happen if relations between Germany and the United States were ruptured, and betrays a German thought: "From the day of the rupture Germany would have to provision Belgium, which we are now supplying with foodstuffs." That is a practical matter.

But his imagination is more efficient in divining the American point of view when he proposes one great aim of peace, namely, "to put diplomacy above strategy and to establish firmly the higher authority of the counsel of statesmen over every irruption or interference of those brought up for the work of war." When he begins to apply the authority of diplomacy he is on other ground immediately. He supposes that if he were President of the United States he would say: "An armistice is possible. Nothing indispensable remains to be conquered; nothing that would sufficiently reward the effort involved." That almost coincides with the German Chancellor's view that peace shall come on the basis of the existing military situation.

Beyond the geographical status quo, Harden imagines, in Mr. Wilson's place, a condition under which England's land and sea power should be "reconciled to 'German Empire," armament limited, peace organized, and for Germany, "no humiliating engagements." Europe then becomes the abiding place of rest and happiness. France, "so lovably unreasonable," is secure against irremediable exhaustion. England is lifted above the grumbling, fretful trusteeship of the world. Russia finally is purged clean of her "Tartar rubbish and all relics of ghastly nonsense." Austria-Hungary becomes "a league of States, between the German and the Swiss pattern, into which Servia is admitted as an independent Federal State, like Saxony in Germany, and to which every Balkan State can be admitted when it will." What of Germany herself? He imagines Mr. Wilson saying: " . . . but you will see how Germany will display its glory, when peace has come, and we no longer with revered heads dispute what sort of submarine attack is permitted and what sort forbidden. When everywhere freedom reigns, kindness without weakness commands, and the rights of men are respected, even in the tattered beggar."

Belgium is forgotten! But before this Mr. Wilson had been supposed to say: "We have not let our tongues run furiously about Belgium." On the whole, if Mr. Wilson were Maximilian Harden he would remind Germany of her sins, Germany's enemies of their lesser share of guilt, and move for a German peace.

The Great Iron Key To The War And To Peace

Its Possession Would Enable France To End the Conflict — Why Germany, As Victor At Verdun, Might Wage War Indefinitely

(*Translation of an article by Senator Henry Berenger in Le Matin*)

For some time past there has not been a soldier, not a civilian, who has not understood that iron is king in this war. Iron produces cannon, shells, machine guns, rails, and all sorts of implements of war.

Remain master of the iron and you keep the inexhaustible means of conquest. Be deprived of iron and you come to the end of your resources of courage in the shortest possible time.

Hence there is no reason to be astonished that Germany, from the very beginning of the war, has sought to maintain the possession of the Basin of Briey, which represented 90 per cent of our iron production, and that the attack on Verdun has been for the purpose of confirming and perpetuating this possession.

One is thus less astonished at the severity of her submarine campaign, which aims to deprive us of English and American iron by torpedoing the transports.

Have we, on our side, done all that is necessary to turn against Germany this blockade of the iron which she has only made half succeed against us?

This question dominates all the present war. On its solution will depend the end, for a Germany deprived of iron would be a Germany strangled by the absence of those very munitions which up to now have been her power in the East and West.

Now, to understand all the tragedy of the problem it is necessary to know that it is precisely the Basin of Briey which is the battlefield for the sovereignty of iron between Germany and France. The Basin of Briey lies between Verdun and Metz, like a gigantic key of the war, thrown at equal distance from these two fortresses of the Lorraine frontier.

From this fact may not one perceive the interest which the Germans have in taking Verdun—an interest equal to that which we should have in retaking Metz?

Certain reliable figures, collected before the war and since the war began, will impart to all Frenchmen the truth.

Before the war Germany produced annually 28,000,000 tons of iron, of which 21,000,000 tons came from that part of the Basin of Briey which had been annexed to Germany since 1870-71.

France produced annually 22,000,000 tons of iron, of which 15,000,000 tons came from the part of the Basin of Briey which had remained French.

Since the war began France, having lost the Basin of Briey through invasion, has been almost exclusively furnished with iron from England and the United States.

Germany, on the contrary, having occupied at the same time the Basin of Briey in France and in Luxemburg, has put in operation nearly all the great furnaces there and thus adds to her 28,000,000 tons, before the war, the 15,000,000 tons of our Basin and the 6,000,000 of the Basin of Luxemburg—that is 28 plus 15 plus 6, making 49,000,000 tons of iron for herself and her allies.

If we recall that in Germany, thanks to the Rhenish foundries, 100 tons of pig iron produce 92 tons of steel, Germany has at her disposition about 45,000,000 tons of steel for military and naval appliances of all sorts.

Far from having realized against Germany the essential brockage, which would be the brockage of the iron, the prime material in this war, we have, on the contrary, left her in the possession and the enjoyment of 90 per cent of our French production of iron and of 80 per cent of the national production of steel we had before the war.

The artless proof of what I set forth here has been for some time furnished by German documents which the Comite des Forges de France [Committee of the Foundries of France] has published in its circulars Nos. 655, 666, and 3,287.

Here, notably, is what one may read since May 20, 1915—just a year ago—in the "Confidential Memorandum on the Conditions of Future Peace" which was addressed to von Bethmann Hollweg, Chancellor of the empire, by the six great industrial and agricultural associations of Germany:

"If the production of pig iron and steel had not been doubled since

(Continued on Page 7)

Realities Behind Irish Revolt Social, Not Political, Says Bennett

By Arnold Bennett

The famous English author discusses the Irish revolt with characteristic detachment in the following article which is reproduced from the New York Times:

In common with a majority of the Sinn Feiners themselves, I was considerably startled by the Irish rebellion. Just before it occurred I had been studying the everlasting Irish question, and this sanguinary revolt did not seem to agree with the conclusions I had drawn. As soon as the firing was over and men's souls calmed down a little I sought to inform myself as to the realities behind the tragic and tawdry theatrical display. I need not detail my inquiries. It suffices to say that I was fortunate. In no quarter was my desire for information balked. I obtained new facts, but the important result of the inquest in my own mind was a re-arrangement of the old facts into their proper perspective.

The revolutionary movement was not pure Sinn Fein. The problem of Ireland, and in particular the problem of Dublin, with its unsurpassed slums, is not purely a problem of inter-racial politics. The chief sources of discontent are not political, but social. Connolly commanded the late rising, and Connolly was a disciple of Larkin. Larkin has said, and said often, that he would not give a fig for Home Rule if he could insure a minimum wage of £1 a week for all workers. Therein he showed his sense and a true appreciation of values. Again there are, or were, in Ireland sundry personalities who for political crimes, including homicide, had suffered severe punishment under British law. They needed revenge. These three types, labor insurgent, unadulterated Sinn Fein, and apostle of vengeance, had often quarreled, but finally they coalesced under the stimulus of a common end and made rebellion. Connolly represented the first type, MacNeil the second, and Clarke, the old Fenian, the third. The directing element was the labor element, not the Sinn Fein element.

In its constitution the rebel organization was autocratic to the point of Prussianism. Discipline was absolutely rigid. The executive consisted of a very small handful of men who knew everything; the rank and file know nothing, and their sole privilege was to obey. It is quite clear, from the admissions of deported rebels, that when they fell in on Easter Monday they had no adequate idea of what awaited them. They expected a brief and showy demonstration in force, and no more. They went to their assigned posts, and immediately the leaders began to use their rifles, thus committing the rank and file irrevocably to the adventure. The rank and file could not go back home, or even pause for reflection, and the rank and the file were very young. They were pathetically young. The mass of those deported are of sophomore age.

Now, the autocratic principle is always the principle of secret societies. It is the principle, for example, of the Clan-na-Gael. It is, indeed, essential to secrecy. It works excellently provided the autocrats be wise and the slaves abject. In the Irish case neither condition was fulfilled. The leaders were gullible and rash, and many of the slaves had such objection to Prussian ideals that they seceded before the culminating event.

The explanation of the very rapid development of the rebellion is twofold. It lies both in internal causes and in external causes. The main internal causes were as follows:

First, the vigor and success of the recruiting campaign in Ireland, which had aroused jealousy and fear in the councils of sedition. Ireland's general loyalty to the Allies was in part the origin of her misfortune.

Second, mistrust of the Nationalist Parliamentary Party on account of its enthusiastic official support of the British War Government and of its consent to postponing Home Rule.

Third, fear of conscription for Ireland—an absurd fear.

Fourth, the influence of the younger priests, and especially of those who spring from the laboring class and are implacable on the subject of labor grievances, very legitimate grievances.

The external causes were the Clan-na-Gael in the United States and support promised through the Clan-na-Gael and through other minor channels by the German Government.

The Clan-na-Gael is an interesting and rather human society, so far as I have ascertained. Its autocrats completely exclude respectability. They will have no truck with that quality. Its funds are drawn partly from members' subscriptions and partly from Germany. All subsidies are paid direct to a small secret executive. Accounts are not furnished to members. That graft on a mighty scale is unknown to the Clan-na-Gael appears to me improbable. Still, subscribers and foreign Governments occasionally demand something for their money, and at such periods the Clan-na-Gael has set about to do something. No doubt it does as little as it can because its existence depends on the continuance of the Irish problem. It was and is terrifically opposed to the Home Rule act for the reason that Home Rule would put an end to the Irish problem.

The Clan-na-Gael was delighted and greatly invigorated when the Irish Volunteers were formed in answer to the Ulster Volunteers of Carson, and when the Irish Volunteers split into two unequal parts, the loyal majority following Redmond, the Clan-na-Gael was still more delighted. It nursed the irreconcilable remnant with literature and with arms and generally luxuriated in Irish domestic strife. It openly discussed the project of using the Volunteers against Britain, whether Home Rule became law or not. In the Gaelic American of June 6, 1914, it was suggested that the Volunteers should be officered from the sixty-ninth Regiment of New York.

When the war broke out the grandiose scheme of the German-Irish propaganda was initiated in the United States. American citizens were wont to encounter it *vivâ voce* in front of the newspaper offices and in hotels, subways, and trolley cars. In spite of the extreme multiplicity of its agents and of the majestic indifference of the British Government to pro-Ally American newspapers, the scheme failed, but it cost a lot of money.

In August, 1915, the Clan-na-Gael was obviously hard up and its supporters were obviously discontented. The executive seem to have got an imposing grant from Germany. They collected heartily also from their members. A Defense-of-Ireland fund was started and a collecting card sent out. The phraseology of this card, which I have seen, leaves not the slightest doubt as to the object of the fund. The collection was not a success, and much of the German money apparently vanished in graft. What remained was used against the Allies.

After the Irish race convention held in New York in March of this year a new appeal was made, in which occur the following words:

"Not only must the organization be made great in numbers, but in material resources. It must be put in a position successfully to grapple with the great problem which it has been called into existence to solve by giving Ireland the help which she so badly needs in this hour of her great danger and of her opportunity."

And there was a noticeable voyaging of certain Irish-Americans between the United States and England, Ireland, and Germany. Then came Casement, Eastertide, and the rising.

The rising failed, but it did to a certain small extent accomplish a diversion of military energy and a disturbance of the warlike concentration which Germany hoped for. Germany bluffed the rebels in a manner characteristically cynical. Even the modern German rifles which she promised turned out to be obsolete Russian rifles. The price, in addition to money paid by Germany, for this transient success was a heavy price. It was the complete loss of all Irish sympathy.

With regard to the actual outbreak, it is established that as late as Easter Saturday the component parts of the rebel leadership were actually at variance as to the advisability of a revolt, the pure Sinn Fein element, under MacNeil, arguing from the Casement fiasco and the arms fiasco, was against an immediate insurrection, but the highly truculent and rash labor element under Connolly bore down MacNeil on the Sunday evening and the rebellion was ordained.

The lack of premeditation accounted for the first facile success. It also accounted for the rapidity of the collapse. The state of mind of the leaders was such that they actually tried to obtain guidance in tactics from British officers whom they made prisoners! Perhaps only in Ireland could a thing so richly humorous happen.

The British soldiers had a mixed reception. In one house they would receive cakes and ale, and in the next bullets. The majority of citizens were markedly sympathetic; the minority virulent and treacherous in the extreme. Upon occasion the methods of the soldiers may have been summary, but their behavior was incomparably superior to that of the insurrectionary bands. To say this is not necessarily to accuse the true Sinn Feiners themselves of frightfulness. It must be remembered that the dregs of Dublin were joyously abroad, and that these dregs were considerable. They revelled in riot and were not over-careful of their own lives.

As for the responsibility of the British Government, it is gradually being ascertained. Broadly, it was neither more nor less than the historic responsibility inherited from hundreds of years of Anglo-Saxon unimaginativeness. One may say that Birrell, like other Secretaries for Ireland, paid in his person for England's atrocious vagaries in the eighteenth century and the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century.

But the Irish problem is not primarily the result of bad Government; it is the result of incompatibility of temperament between two races whom geography has inseparably bound together. Evidence before the Royal Commission shows that the Government could not squelch the Irish Volunteers because they could not squelch Carson's Volunteers without bloodshed, so one may go back and back into time. Ulster is such and the rest of Ireland is such that Home Rule could not have been put into practice without bloodshed. The British Government was bound to hope against hope that bloodshed might be avoided. The immediate Governmental mistake was in over-estimating the common sense of the rebel organization. If it had learned the lesson of history it would have had more soldiers in Dublin, and bloodshed would have not been avoided but probably postponed until after the war.

The execution of the rebel leaders aroused adverse comment. One cannot foresee the verdict of history, but it is certain that much less than 1 per cent of the rebels have been shot, and I think an assaulted Government has rarely shown greater magnanimity in a more dangerous crisis. Mankind will progress and the time will come when cold-blooded homicide will be repugnant to the majority as it is now to the minority, and will cease to form a part of the machinery of justice; but at present the structure of social order is ultimately based on cold-blooded homicide.

If ever there was a rebellion in which the leaders led and the rank and file were kept in ignorance, the Easter rising in Ireland was that rebellion. It was not a popular rising—it was artificial, it was fostered from without. The responsible leaders were autocrats. They knew just what they were risking and that their success might signify the saving of Germany from defeat. By no means all the leaders were Irish patriots, and even the alleged pacifists among them wanted armed rebellion. Thus the late Sheehy Skeffington, whose pacifism strangely has been accepted as axiomatic by all the British newspapers, speaking at the centenary banquet of the John Mitchel Club, appealed at great length for money to buy arms with which to fight the British Government when the time came. He is dead; I greatly regret the manner of his death; but a pacifist he was not.

The executions are now over. The political prospects of Ireland are brighter. Good may come out of evil. Racial temperaments, however, all remain, and geography will not alter. The arguments both for and against any kind of Home Rule are tremendous, and therefore the millennium is probably not at hand.

A Tunnel Attack

By 'Tunneller'

For several days the tunnellers had been busy day and night putting in the charge of explosive to blow the mine.

It was no small undertaking, for the gallery in which it was laid was over a hundred yards from the shaft or outlet and only measured about 3ft. high by 30in. wide.

All the explosive had to be carried very carefully and placed in position, and the Boches were working so very close to us that it was imperative to make no noise or the whole business would be given away.

After the explosive a quantity of "stemming," consisting of sandbags well filled with clay and rubbish, had to be built up to prevent the force of the explosion following the line of least resistance and simply expending its force along our own gallery and probably damaging our own lines.

This particular mine was so close to the German trenches that you could hear their riflebolts click as they unloaded after firing. Moreover, with a view to blowing a ready-made communication trench the mine was so close to the surface that the concussion from the explosion of even the lighter shells from our guns falling short and anywhere near us put all the candles out.

One of the greatest difficulties connected with these operations is to ventilate the galleries and avoid the noise made by mechanical ventilators or fans, and, as the "stemming" has to be passed from hand to hand to ensure quiet, the number of men necessary in a gallery a hundred yards long is so considerable that the air is rarely good enough to allow a candle to burn.

In this instance we were also without electric lamps, and the work had to be done almost entirely in the dark—at any rate, during the last twenty-four hours.

* * *

The infantry attack was timed to begin at 4.30 a.m., and the mines had to be exploded at 4.29 a.m., so that the infantry might rush forward under cover of the smoke from the explosion.

In these circumstances it was very important to have our watches set to the exact time of the Brigade Headquarters so that there would be no confusion and that our infantry might not start too early and be blown up by our own mines. The strain of the last few minutes waiting for the exact moment to come was very trying. The seconds seemed to pass like hours.

However, we had had just "one difficulty on top of another" to contend with, and it was 4.25 a.m. before we were actually ready to fire. So that we had only four minutes to spare.

At this time it was simply raining shells and trench mortars all around, and in the darkness before dawn the vivid flashes of our own guns, as well as those of the bursting German shells, blazed out, even though the air was thick with the fumes and reek of the explosives.

Still, our men, who had put in such strenuous work for so many hours, were glad when they were ready to get away, and left the front line to go down the communication trench with as little concern as ever they did despite the fact that these communication trenches and the second and reserve lines are always constantly bombarded during an attack to try to prevent reserves coming up to the front line.

Fortunately they all got out without a scratch, but they dropped a quantity of their "tackle"—hammers, saws, airpipes, shovels, and the like—in their hurry, as I discovered afterwards when I left after firing the mines.

* * *

In order to blow up this mine to form a readymade communication trench the charges had to be laid in a series, equi-distant and of equal amount, except for those nearest our own end, which for safety's sake were made lighter. These charges were connected up electrically "in series" and "in parallel" so that there could be no possible doubt of their exploding as soon as the "exploder" or battery was used. To make doubly sure a fuse had been attached, so that if the electrical connections failed the safety fuse could be employed.

The disadvantage of the latter method in a case like this is that the rate of the fire travelling along the safety fuse is one foot in 30 seconds. As our nearest charge to the shaft was some forty feet off it would have been necesesary to leave a length sufficient for a minute or two on the fuse to allow the man who lit it to get out, and, as I have pointed out, we were tied down to a minute.

Of course it could have been done with instantaneous fuse, but it would have required all the length to the shaft top from each separate charge, and as the tunnel was exceedingly wet this would not have been practicable.

As it was, we had twelve "leads" or cables coming out of the shaft top which were all marked and numbered so as to prevent any mistake, and all brought to a point behind a thickish part of the parapet, where we "rigged up" a few stout poles and props as a covering at any rate against splinters.

Here we crouched and waited the time when our watches (we had three all put by "brigade" time) should come round to 4.29 a.m.

* * *

The time came at last, and we pushed down the handles of the exploders. So great was the concussion of the shells dropping at the time that for the life of me I thought the charge had failed, though such a charge or series of charges as we were firing was sufficient to shake down dug-outs several hundred yards away.

To make sure we hurriedly changed the connections on the batteries, using three exploders for each separate charge, and then when our minute's grace was almost up we gave up troubling further and came out from our improvised shelter feeling that we had failed.

How pleased we were to meet a cheery captain as we went along the front line towards the communication trench, who told us the mine had exploded splendidly!

The captain was now in the same state of excitement awaiting his time to lead his men over the parapet and across to the German lines as we had been waiting for 4.29 a.m.

He was the captain of the second line, who were now manning the front-line trench, while the front-line fellows were already in No Man's Land lying hidden in a ditch.

At last the moment arrived, and the order to charge forward was given, and away they rushed across the open, and in less than half an hour had taken the first three lines of German trenches.

The sappers, too, had rushed out, and with pick and shovel were busy making the connection blown by our mine into a communication trench by which ammunition and reserves could be brought forward to the lads in front.

This work brought to light the fact that we had blown in a German gallery within four feet of our own and had killed at least four Germans by the explosion—how many more there might have been in their demolished gallery one could not say.

For our part, tired out by the exertions of the previous few days, it was not long before we were back at billets and fast asleep, and it was a most pleasant reflection as we lay down to rest that we had carried out our work with the best possible results and without a casualty of any kind.

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

MAY I HAVE THE PLEASURE OF YOUR DAUGHTERS COMPANY AT A EUCHRE PARTY TONIGHT.
WHY CERTAINLY!
THAT GUY GETS ON MY NERVES-
OH! I THINK HE IS A VERY NICE GENTLEMAN-
WHAT DO YOU THINK MOTHER- I WON THE "BOOBY"
REALLY!
WHAT DOES SHE MEAN IF SHE MARRIES THAT BOOBY-I'LL DISOWN HER!!
GEO MCMANUS

The Great Iron Key To The War And To Peace

(Continued from Page 6)

August, 1914, the continuation of the war would have been impossible. At present the mineral of Briey furnishes from 60 to 80 per cent of the appliances made from iron and steel. If this production be disturbed the war will be practically lost."

Confirmed by various reports of the principal German ironmasters, notably those of M. E. Schrodter of Dusseldorf to the General Assembly of the Verein Deutscher Eisenhuttenlente, these declarations suffice to explain the prolonged fierceness of the attack on Verdun.

Once masters of Verdun and the Germans will be able to believe themselves masters of the indefinite continuation of the war, because the Basin of Briey incloses in the totality of its subsoil more than 3,000,000,000 tons of iron.

On the other hand if we remain masters of Verdun and again, by our armies, become masters of Metz we shall, by the same stroke, put an end to the war, because we shall have taken from Germany 21 plus 15 plus 6, amounting to 42,000,000 tons of iron of the 49,000,000 tons which the empire contains—that is to say, nine-tenths of her total production of steel, the entire key to her production of war material.

It is not within my province to draw strategic deductions from this problem, but it was my duty to present it.

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Love; Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

What Women Do Better, or The Girl and the Gavel

By Ada Patterson

FIFTEEN thousand women have taught New York something it ought to know. All of America should know it. They have shown how to run a big convention without noise.

Under the canopy of alternate stripes of blue bunting, one stripe dark, the other light blue, women from every State in the Union had gathered. The big meeting might have become a Niagara of noise. What do you think made the Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs a thing of order and quite?

In and out of the aisles and near the doors tiptoed pretty girls. Their eyes were bright. Their forms were light and trim. They wore simple, becoming frocks. They smiled. They carried large white placards. On the placards was printed in black letters "Silence." The girl, the smile and the placard were effectual.

Had the convention been one of men the presiding officer would have used a gavel. A gavel looks like a baby croquet mallet or like a hammer with two business ends. It is a bully made of wood. Men use it at their conventions to keep order. They succeed, more or less, because the gaval makes more noise than does the human voice. It quells a riot by making a riot of its own. It is like giving a medicine to create one disease that will cure another.

A man who presides at a convention brings the gavel down on the table as though he wished it were on the head of the man who is making the trouble. It expresses his temper. It hurls unkind words in wooden language at the head of the offender. It is the cave man's club in modern form. It is swearing de-profanized. The unruly man who has been ordered in this rude way to be quiet is sullen. He watches for another chance to get even, to say rude things. Faced by a pretty girl, in a pretty frock, holding before him the word "Silence" he would grin. He would sink into his seat, and there he would stay.

Most men think they can't do anything well without noise. The more noise the better the work is their opinion. Men are the human copies of that symbol of noise the Bull of Bashan. They talk, they shout, they bellow and waste their force. A man has only a limited amount of vitality So much energy given out in loud tones, so much energy lost from work

Who does the most work of all the daily workers in a great city? The little woman who sews. All day she sits quietly and stitches. If she talked she would do less sewing. The mother who wants to finish a dress for her daughter's graduation tells the children they must not disturb her. She works all day without a word, and finishes the gown. The man who is working in the streets talks, jokes, argues, quarrels, and wonders why the work has lagged. If he loses his job he curses his luck. Any pale little woman in the tenements knows more about conserving time and energy than any broad-shouldered red-blooded workman in the city.

The big convention taught us that women are of more orderly habit than men. A reminder is enough to bring them out of chaos. One day when a subject of general interest was discussed and all the women wanted to speak the same minute Mrs. Pennybacker raised her hand. Mrs. Anna J. H. Pennybacker, the president of the Convention, is a little woman. She is five feet two inches tall, and slender as a girl. The hand she raised was a tiny one. It looked like the floating white petal of a flower as she raised it above the crowd. But the tumult ceased, as, long ago, the waves ceased dashing when they were bidden "Peace, be still."

Yet I had seen a distinguished lawyer of the West try to quiet an assembly of men by raising both hands. His efforts were as successful as the flapping of a scarecrow's rags in the wind, which they resembled. The crowd had its way.

At one of the meetings of the Biennial Convention it was growing late. Thousands of women grew restless. Some of them wanted to go home. Some wanted to go to another part of the building to see friends. A living stream flowed through the aisles. Twice, politely, Mrs. William Grant Brown, the chairman of the local Biennial Board, asked that the ushers do their duty. The retreat continued.

Then arose the tall brunette in the green gown and said: "Ushers, take your place at the head of the aisles. Let no one pass. The ushers who stand near the door will close it. Why couldn't you have done that before?" Instantly the aisles were emptied. The next speakers were heard to the end with patience. What would have happened had a man been chairman of that meeting? He would have roared for the sergeant-at-arms. That worthy would have arrested the first man who moved. There would have been an ugly scene. Men are experts at making life ugly.

A boy's natural element seems to be noise. He makes a bedlam of his home. When he grows up he helps to make of his city a Tower of Babel. One of woman's many arts is to put the soft pedal on the uproar of existence made by men. In the home she says, "Hush!" and for a little time, at least, quiet reigns. In the city, which is but a wider household, and in the nation, which is a more extended home, she will hold up the placard of "Silence," and men will grin and cease their clamor.

The Seventh Regiment Armory, where discipline is king, learned another lesson. It gained further discipline. The girl is greater than the gavel.

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1 quart crushed berries
1 cup water
¾ cup sugar
2 tablespoonfuls Rum

Freeze very slowly as the color depends on the freezing. Turn freezer very slowly a few times, then let it stand five minutes. Repeat until stiff enough, then pack in salt and ice.

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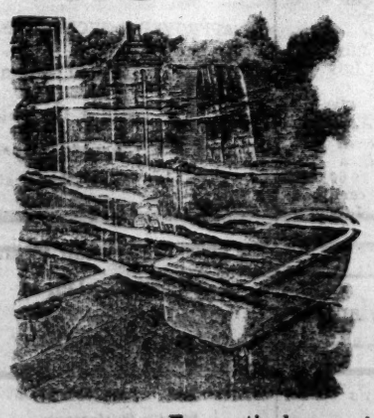

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 7, 1916.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.93
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	30¼
Copper Cash	1936
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-9¾—Tls.	7.11
Exch. @ 72.2—Mex....	9.84
Peking Bar	353
Native Interest	.09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	30 1/16 d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.14
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	476 7/16
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T	2-9 5/16
London Demand	2-9 11/16
India T.T	208¾
Paris T.T.	394
Paris Demand	394½
New York T.T.	66⅝
New York Demand	66⅝
Hongkong T.T.	72¼
Japan T.T.	75¾
Batavia T.T.	161¾

Banks' Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cdts.	2-10⅞
London 4 m-s. Docy.	2-10¾
London 6 m-s. Cdts.	2-11 1/16
London 6 m-s. Docy.	2-11 1/16
Paris 4 m-s.	409
New York 4 m-s.	69⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY

	$1—Hk. Tls.	0.14
Hk. Tls.	1—Francs	4.85
" "	1—Marks †	3.73
Gold $	1—Hk. Tls.	1.30
Hk. Tls.	1—Yen	1.52
" "	1—Rupees	2.42
" "	1—Roubles	2.47
" "	1—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, July 7, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Central Stores $8.50
Langkats Tls. 27.00
S'hai Tugs (Ord) Tls. 15.50
Telephones Tls. 86.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.60
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.70
Chemors Tls. 1.92½
Dominions Tls. 12.75
Kota Bahroes Tls. 10.70
Samagagas Tls. 1.15
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.00
Senawangs Tls. 17.50

Direct Business Reported

North China Ins. Tls. 160.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 96.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.60
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.70
Senawangs Tls. 17.25
Senawangs Tls. 17.50
Sua Manggis Tls. 5.75
Ziangbes Tls. 6.25

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, July 7, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official

Telephones Tls. 86.00 cash
Langkats Tls. 27.00 cash
Langkats Tls. 26.75 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.45 July
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50 July
Ziangbes Tls. 6.10 cash

Direct

Gulas "L" Tls. 9.00 cash
Telephones Tls. 86.00 cash
Senawangs Tls. 17.25 cash
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 90.00 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.55 July
Kota Tls. 10.60 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, July 6.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 3¼d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 4¼d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

Last Quotation, London, July 5:

Spot: 2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 3d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 4d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Steadier after Quiet. Total stock in London and Liverpool 8,475 tons.

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EIGHTY SHIPS USE THE PANAMA CANAL

Net Tonnage of Merchantmen During First Two Weeks Is 200,000

Following the reopening of the Canal to traffic April 15, the number of ocean going vessels passing through in the half months period to May 1, was eighty. Launches and tugs in the canal service are not included in the totals.

Five of the ships were vessels of the military service of the United States Government. Not counting these, the aggregate net tonnage of the seventy-five commercial ships was 190,127 tons, according to measurement for United States registry. The aggregate net tonnage according to the Panama Canal rules of measurement was 233,890 tons. The total cargo carried though the canal was 356,139 tons.

The commercial ships making the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific numbered twenty-nine; their United States net tonnage aggregated 79,657 tons, the Panama Canal net tonnage was 98,642 and they carried a total of 132,245 tons of cargo.

Forty to the Atlantic

The commercial ships moving from the Pacific to the Atlantic were forty in number; their aggregate United States and Panama Canal net tonnages were 110,470 and 135,248, respectively, and they carried a total of 223,794 tons of cargo.

According to nationality, the British ships were greatest in number, thirty having passed through the Canal in April. The American ships numbered twenty-six. Other nationalities were: Norwegian, five; Japanese, four; Danish and Peruvian, three each; Chilean and Dutch, two each.

How Earnings Compare

The tolls earned amounted to $235,618.44. Comparison with earnings in the other months since the opening of the canal to commercial traffic, on August 15, 1914, is afforded herewith:

Month	Tolls earned. $
August 15 31, 1914	88,401.80
September	365,600.80
October	366,786.48
November	369,161.28
December	407,914.80
January, 1915	308,601.12
February	383,904.96
March	551,092.56
April	442,415.49
May	522,676.95
June	539,229.05
July	573,365.67
August	496,792.03
September	349,498.30
October	—
November	—
December	10,826.00
January, 1916	654.39
February	834.00
March	418.80
April	235,618.41
Total	$6,003,792.92

As To Bunker Coal

The Panama Canal gives notice that until further notice it will not engage to supply coal at the established rates to other vessels than those passing through the canal, those using either terminal port as a terminus of their established route or those using either terminal port as a port of call on their regularly established route. In this case vessels will be supplied with sufficient bunker coal at the established rate to make the next port of call on their established route where commercial coaling stations are available. It is the policy of the canal to retain the price of coal at as low a figure as possible, and also to stabilize the price of bunker coal at the canal during the present unsettled condition of the world's shipping, but, owing to the scarcity of bottoms available to deliver coal at the canal, it will be necessary to supply bunker coal only to those vessels that are using the canal and its facilities.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital $220,899

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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

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Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, June 30: Messrs. Moxon & Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

Our market continues, generally speaking on the upward grade. The Settlement, which took place on the 28th inst. caused very little weakness, and passed off entirely satisfactorily, both Docks and Indos immediately firming up on the Thursday morning.

In Shanghai the share market more readily reflects any alteration in political affairs, and the result has been alternating weakness and strength for the past week, with very narrow fluctuations.

Rubber is quoted in London 2-4 per lb.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have weakened further to a selling rate of $760, due entirely to firmer Exchange

Marine Insurances.—Unions are in steady demand at $910 whilst Cantons at $400, North Chinas at Tls. 175, and Yangtszes at $240 are still quoted at last week's rates.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been dealt in to a small extent at $156, and Hongkong Fires have weakened to a selling rate of $375.

Shipping.—Douglases have been booked at $132. Preferred Indos are a firm market at $47½, and Deferred Indos have had a sharp rise to $133 for cash, closing with buyers at the arte. Star Ferries at $35½ are unaltered from last week. Steamboats have come to business at $22.

Refineries—China Sugars have been dealt in at $118 for cash, closing with probable sellers at the rate. Malabons in the beginning of the week were quoted up to $38 for cash, but have now sellers at $37.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats have fluctuated between Tls. 26 and Tls. 27 during the week, closing with Tls. 26½ offered for cash. Raubs continué to offer at $2.90. Urals have come to business at 32-9. Tronohs are offering at 38s. 0d. and Shells are wanted at 97s. 0d. ex dividend.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are a firm market at $81½ cash buyers. Hongkong Docks have again advanced until $126 was done for cash, closing with $125 offered. Shanghai Docks have been dealt in to a small extent at Tls. 75 and Tls. 75½.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Central Estates seek buyers at $97 and Hongkong Hotels have changed hands at $107. Humphreys estates have been dealt in at $6.60 whilst West Points at $86 and Kowloon Lands at $48 are still quoted at last week's rates.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have come to business at Tls. 137½. Shanghai Cottons have buyers at Tls. 91 and Kung Yiks at Tls. 13. Yangtszepoos are a quiet market at Tls. 15.

Electric Companies. — Hongkong Electrics have advanced to a buying rate of $44½. China Lights are wanted to a fairly large extent at $4.40. Hongkong Trams have had a sharp rise from $6.30 to $7 buyers.

The Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending June 24, 1916 is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	
Aggregate Receipts for 25 weeks.		
This year	$13,374	$340,407
Last year	12,416	265,932
Increase	958	74,475

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are stronger at $8½. China Proviidents have been done at $8.60. Dairy Farms at $35, and Watsons at $6.60 Peak Trams (old) at $91½ and (new) at 75 cents are unchanged from last week. Cements are offering at $9.40 and Hongkong Ropes have been dealt in at $32½.

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 2-1 7/16 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 71.

U. K. COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, July 6.—Today's Cotton prices were:—

Mid-Americans Spot	8.03d.
July-August	7.84d.
October-November	7.73d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, July 6.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 26 per cent.

The bank rate of discount is 5 per cent.

Bar silver, spot, is at 30s. 4d.

QUICKSILVER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, July 6.—Quicksilver is quoted at £17, 15. 0.

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their fortnightly freight and coal market report:—

Our Homeward Freight market shows very little improvement since last writing:—beyond a steady demand for space for Europe there is nothing moving in any big volume and there is sufficient tonnage on the berth for all ordinary requirements, tea is moving a little more freely now but a boat giving the Marseilles option would receive good support. Cargo to the United States via Pacific is very scarce as the hides and wool season is now practically over and the green tea market has not yet opened;—there are numerous steamers on this berth and competition is very keen, this naturally has a weakening tendency on rates as will be seen from the reduction in the Pacific tariff given below. The rates to New York via Panama have been reduced on some further commodities since our last issue and the tariff given below has been corrected up to date.

Coastwise:—The weakness in the Southern market reported in our last circular continues but rates in the North, at anyrate, are being maintained and as far as we can learn, employment for the regular shipping lines, both European and Japanese, is plentiful.

For London and the Continent:—The next cargo-boats on this berth are as follow:—

London:

s.s.	Sailing
Priam	July 11
Mishima Maru	July 15
Liverpool:	
Antilochus	July 19
London:	
Suwa Maru	July 23
Genoa, London:	
Glengyle	Aug. 25

For New York via Panama:—The s.s. Toyooka Maru is expected to take this berth on the 9th inst.—she will sail on the 11th and be followed by the s.s. Muncaster Castle about the 24th.

Coast Rates

South Japan Coal Ports:
To Shanghai Y2.70—weak.
„ Hongkong Y6.00—weak.
„ Hankow $5.50 last.
„ Manila $7.50 last.
„ Singapore Y9.00 last.
Hongay:
To Shanghai Y6.00 nominal.
„ Chinkiang Y7.00 nominal.
„ Swatow $6.00 last.
„ Hongkong $6.50 last.
„ Canton $7.00 nominal.
Wuhu Chinkiang:
To Canton 39 cands. liner terms firm.
Wuhu:
To Swatow 37 cands. liner terms.
Saigon:
To Hongkong, rice $0.45 per picul weak.
Newchwang, Chefoo:
To Canton 70 cents liner terms, nom.
„ Swatow 60 cents liner terms, nom.
„ Amoy 80 cents nominal.

Coal Market

Japan Coal:—This market has been quiet during the last two weeks and deliveries have fallen off somewhat owing to the continued wet weather we have been experiencing lately, this naturally has a weakening effect on imports and arrivals of coal have been reduced in consequence, still, stocks on the spot are more than sufficient for all immediate requirements.

In Japan the market continues firm and stocks at shipping ports are small.

Fushun Coal:—Stocks at Newchwang have increased owing to the difficulty of securing enough tonnage for export.

Kaiping Coal:—Nothing to report in this market where stocks are very plentiful and business quiet.

Coal Quotations

Japan Coal:—

	ex Wharf Tls.
Kishima Lump	8.20
Kishima Dust	No Stock 5.50
Miike Lump	Contracted for —
Miike Small	Contracted for —
Miike Dust	Contracted for —
Arate Lump	6.40
Shimoyamada Unscreened	5.70
Shimoyamada Lump	6.00
Miyoshi Lump	6.00
Shin Shakano	5.80
Yoshinotani N. 1 Lump	7.60
Yoshinotani N. 2 Lump	6.20

Kaiping Coal:—

	ex Wharf Tls.
Navy Lump	8.50
Navy Dust	5.60
Loco Lump	7.00
No. 1 Slack	5.30
Linsi Lump	6.00
Linsi Slack	5.00

Manchurian Coal:—

	Tls.
Fu-Shun Unscreened ex godown	none for sale 7.00
Fu-Shun Dust	6.40
Fu-Shun Lump	No Stock —
Pensihu Navy Lump	12.00
Pensihu Unscreened	8.00
Pensihu Dust	6.25
Honan Authracite Lump	12.00

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$740 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2 B.
Cathay. pref	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400 S.
North China	160 Sa.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$156
Hongkong Fire	$375 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	97s. x d. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 15½ B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11
Oriental Cons	33s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$125 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 76
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 86 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$82 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 95 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 96 Sa.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 135 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 67½ B.
International Pref	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65.
Oriental	Tls. 33
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 92
Kung Yik	Tls. 13½ S.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 100.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$118 Sa.
Green Island	$9.40 S.
Langkats	Tls. 27 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 160.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$92.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$7.60
Weeks	$16.90 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5¾.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.90
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.10 x d.
Bute	Tls. 1.90.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.92½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 13½
Cheng	Tls. 3.60 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.55.
Dominion	Tls. 13 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 8¾ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21.
Kamunting	Tls. 7¾ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 29 B.
Karan	Tls. 15½.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10¾ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 19½.
Padang	Tls. 15.30.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11½ B.
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1.15 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1 B.
Seekee	Tls. 8 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1¾ B.
Senawang	Tls. 17½ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¾ B.
Sungala	Tls. 2.90 x d.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 12¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5¾.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1 Sa.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.15.
Taiping	Tls. 2¾.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 B.
Tebong	Tls. 27 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 84 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 86½ Sa.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 275 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

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Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agents from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for July 6 was 130 tons."

British Police Court

An Unmuzzled Dog

Because he allowed his dog to roam the street un-muzzled, Mr. C. May was fined $10 by Mr. G. W. King, in the British Police Court, yesterday. Defendant pleaded guilty.

Inspector Bourke, of Hongkew Police Station, said that, on June 18, a Chinese constable saw defendant's dog unmuzzled on the Miller Road. Enquiries were afterwards made as to the owner's name and if the dog was licensed, and it was found that there was no license. Defendant's mother—a Cantonese lady—gave her name but did not state she was a British subject, and she was accordingly summoned before the Mixed Court, where it transpired that the dog belonged to defendant.

Defendant said he had nothing to say. The dog was a fox terrier.

His Worship—The charge against you of allowing your dog to be on the street unmuzzled is a most serious one.

Inspector Bourke—I may mention, your Worship, that there is hardly a day passes that we do not have cases brought into the Station of persons having been bitten by dogs. We had even one this morning. In many cases the dog belongs to a foreigner, and the common excuse is, "The dog has only just run out of the house."

His Worship—When the dogs bite people, are they traced at all?

Inspector Bourke—Oh, yes.

His Worship—And do you find them?

Inspector Bourke—Yes, and they are sent to the observation kennels.

His Worship—And are they charged?

Inspector Bourke—Yes, they are summoned in every case. I have had as many as twelve cases in the Mixed Court at a time. In the Japanese Court we had four cases in one day, and there are other summonses pending. Very stringent measures have been taken lately owing to the number of persons who have been bitten.

His Worship informed defendant that he was lucky this was his first offence. If he came up again he would impose a very heavy fine.

"There are far too many cases of rabies in Shanghai," his Worship added, "and I shall do all in my power to prevent British subjects committing these offences. You will be fined $10 or seven days, and if you appear again the fine will be much heavier."

WALKS BACKWARD FROM 'FRISCO TO NEW YORK

New York, May 22.—Patrick Harmon, pedestrian, backed up to the City Hall today. He had walked backward all the way across the continent from San Francisco. The trip was made in 239 days, 21 days less than the allotted period. The hiker was accompanied by W. A. Baltazor, who walked the regular way to see that Harmon did not "fudge" on his promise.

To "watch his steps" Harmon had a mirror strapped before his face. Last August two clubmen in San Francisco laid a bet of $20,000. One contended that a man could walk to New York backward; the other that he could not. Harmon was picked for the trip and today won $5,000 of the wager by beating the time limit.

San Francisco, May 23.—Patrick Harmon and William Baltazor, both of Seattle, left San Francisco on their hike to New York August 2, 1915, from the Van Ness avenue entrance to the Exposition. Harmon walked backward and picked out his way by the aid of a mirror, which was on a pole attacked to his shoulder. He said he was walking on a $20,000 bet, but no San Francisco clubman could be found who admitted participation in the venture.

CAMPANIA IN BIG FIGHT

Cunard Liner Towed Warrior and Saved Cruiser's Crew

London, June 9.—Sir William Forwood, a director of the Cunard Steamship Company, told a meeting of the Liverpool City Council today that the honor of towing the cruiser Warrior from the Jutland battle and saving her crew belonged to the Cunarder Campania, which was being employed as a seaplane ship.

The Warrior, Sir William said, was lying disabled, unable to move, and was receiving volley after volley from the German ships when the Campania rushed in, made fast to her and towed her out of the battle line. The Campania towed the disabled cruiser ten hours and then embarked her crew before the Warrior sank.

The Campania formerly held the speed reford of the Atlantic with an eastward voyage of 5 day 9 hours and 13 minutes and a westward voyage of 5 days 9 hours and 6 minutes. With the outbreak of the war the Campania was taken over by the Admiralty.

SAW THE WARSPITE SINK TWO GERMAN CRUISERS

Officer of Warrior Tells How Dreadnought Guarded His Ship and Routed Foe

Devonport, England, June 6.—An officer of the British armored cruiser Warrior, which was sunk in the Jutland sea fight, describes the engagement of the British armored cruisers with the German battle cruisers and light cruisers and a subsequent duel fought between the Warrior and big German ships. The first German ship sighted by the Warrior was a light cruiser with three funnels, the Warrior picking her up at a range of 1,585 yards.

"The first two shells having given us the range," said the officer, "the starboard fore turret thundered out and a shell crumpled up the hindermost of the German's three funnels. Our armored cruisers, the Defense and the Duke of Edinburgh, were left to deal with two other German light cruisers that were sighted.

"All at once a fountain of water rose twenty yards ahead of us, and we then knew that we had to deal with something bigger than light cruisers. Three shells of at least 12-inch caliber fell ahead of the Defence, and three seconds later a salvo cut her in two amidships and she crumpled up and sank. The Black Prince was the next to go. Two great shells carried away her funnels and fore turret. Then a salvo hit her in the magazine and she blew up.

"Our turn was to come, for far away on the horizon we could see three tripod masts. By this time the enemy light cruisers were burning fiercely and had ceased to fire, but, one after another, 12-inch shells dropped on either beam of us. At last the enemy found the mark. The first shell smashed the motor boat hoist into splinters. The second hit the starboard side in line with the turret. The third hit the quarter deck just abaft the bulkhead door, plunged downward, and wrecked the dynamo. The gun turrets, too, were almost useless, as the ammunition hoist had gone. Another shot put the port and starboard engine rooms out of action. By 6.30 o'clock we were a hopelessly battered hulk and waiting for the shells that would finish us, when the Warspite appeared and passed between us and the enemy, engaging the foremost battle cruiser with deadly effect.

"The first shot from the Warspite lopped off the foremast of the leading enemy battle cruiser. The next overturned both the fore-gun turrets, and in five minutes the enemy vessel was ablaze from end to end, enveloped in a cloud of dense smoke. The second battle cruiser which had been concentrating her fire on the Warspite turned to starboard, smoke belching from her funnels, and endeavoring to pick up her main squadron. But it was not to be. Two shells from the Warspite blew every funnel she had to pieces. The third made a great rent in her stern. The fourth plowed up her deck and burst against the foremast, bringing it down.

"Two minutes afterward this vessel also was on fire and heeling over, with the Warspite still pounding her and ripping great gashes in her starboard side and bottom. The last we saw of her was nothing more than a broken hulk."

The Warrior was towed for ten hours and then sank.

Admiral Thomas, in addressing the men on the Warspite, complimented them on the important part they played in the battle.

Shipping Bulletins

The s.s. Equador, the first of the new Pacific Mail steamers, will leave San Francisco on August 19, and under ordinary conditions she should reach Hongkong approximately on September 20, and here on September 24.

* * *

Capt. Richard Webster who was in command of the s.s. Glengyle when she was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean while on passage from Shanghai to the United Kingdom, is now engaged in supervising the construction of a new steamer, the Glenogle, and when she is completed, he will assume command of her. Capt. Webster brought the Glengyle out on her maiden voyage.

* * *

Following the lead of the China Navigation and the Indo-China Steam Navigation companies, the China Merchants will pay the salaries of the floating staff at a fixed exchange of one shilling and ninepence to the dollar and the remainder at the current rate of exchange.

* * *

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen is having a busy time this month. She is running on weekly excursion trips to the lovely island of Pootoo, and every Saturday when she sails, her accommodation is filled to the utmost. The reason for the great exodus of Chinese is that Pootoo is a very ancient island, with numerous picturesque old temples and monasteries dating many centuries back. This month, especially, Chinese pilgrims from all over China make it their duty to attend and reverence the great Buddhas in the old monasteries of Pootoo. In former years, the s.s. Kiangteen was the only vessel on that line, but the pilgrims have come in such great number, that there are now many Chinese companies operating smaller vessels on the same line.

* * *

The Calcutta Agency of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which was in the hands of Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., for some time, has now been converted into a branch, under the management of Mr. Ohtani.

* * *

The U. S. S. Wilmington and the Villalobos are lying at Hankow and Nanking respectively.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Kiang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernour Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London nd the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $300,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the followng rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .... Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „	30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000).
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4493.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorised Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ... 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Valdivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YOSHU CHEN, Sub-Manager.
March 10, 1916.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,988.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Singapore
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Tientsin
Hankow	Panama	Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America: — BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1A Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital.. Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital.... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on July 4, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-30
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	14-16
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	30-40
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-25
Geese	each	50-1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	none
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-30
Apricots	„	10-12
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	50-60
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	20-25
Peaches	„	8-10
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	8-10
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	8-10
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	12-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	2-4
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	3-4
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	10-12
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2- 3
Radishes	per bunch	1- 2
Spinach	per lb.	4- 5
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2- 3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.45
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.75
Barn	„	$1.85
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

By special request, for 2 more nights, July 8 & 9

"JANE SHORE"

A story of the Wars of the Roses
5 reels—250 scenes
The most magnificent British Film ever produced

Pathe's British and French Gazettes
depicting latest war scenes

"The Book of Fortune"
Comedy

The Apollo is very cool on the hottest night

VICTORIA THEATRE

Friday, July 7th

New Change of Programme Showing
"PIMPLE, THE CHILD STEALER"
Comic
"THE CLUB OF SUICIDES"
Three Parts
New Gaumont Graphic
With Latest News in Films
"ONE, TWO, THREE"
A splendid comedy, original novel and full of fun
"JUST KIDS"
A Comedy of complications full of "Life and Go" from start to finish

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Open Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.
Change of programme every Tuesday and Friday

For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 802

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing Friday, July 7th

"THE BROKEN COIN"

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Episodes.

SEE

Francis Ford and Grace Cunard Starring in the Greatest Serial Photoplay of all Time

LYCEUM THEATRE

Farewell Visit
of the
Bandmann Opera and Comedy Company
For one nights only

To-night, 8th July

"THE ONLY GIRL"

Booking at Moutrie's,

10305-J-8

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Saturday and Sunday, 8th and 9th July

"DEATH SIGN AT HIGH NOON"
A Wild West Drama in Three Parts. Life and death struggle between the black aborigines and the white settlers.

"CHARLIE'S NEW JOB"
A Double-Reel Charlie Chaplin Picture. Chaplin will make you laugh, even when you do not wish to laugh.

"CAUDINT GRAPHIC"
Showing the Latest Events of the World.

Dress Circle Seats ....30 Cents.
Matinee: Sunday Afternoon.

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 8	..	Tacoma	Nanking maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 11	5.30*	New York via Panama	Toyooka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 16	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 24	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 24	..	Boston & New York	Muncaster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
" 24	5.00*	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 28	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 1	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 15	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 8	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	A.M.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
" 11	11.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	7.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	3.30*	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 18	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 24	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 31	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 9	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nellore	Br.	P. & O.
" 15	D.L.	London via Cape	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	9.30*	London, etc via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	D.L.	London via Cape	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 24	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
" 28	9.00*	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 20	P.M.	Genoa, London	Glengyle	Br.	G. Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 8	4.00	Pootoo via Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 8	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 9	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 9	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	9.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	9.00*	Keelung direct	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 13	10.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 19	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 8	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	A.M.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
" 9	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 9	D.L.	Antung	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	A.M.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 10	noon	Haichow, Yochow	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	D.L.	Newchwang	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 11	10.30*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 11	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	9.00*	Tientsin, Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 12	D.L.	Haichow	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 9	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 10	M.N.	do	Kiangwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 11	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 11	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 12	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 12	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 17	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 7	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 7	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
July 7	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 7	Japan	Nellore	4250	Br.	P. & O.	
July 7	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
July 7	Hankow	Siangyang maru	1984	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
July 7	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 7	Japan	Nanking maru	1885	Jap.	A. T. & Co.	
July 7	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	
July 7	Japan	Genzan mara	1140	Jap.	M. B.K.	
July 7		Yusang	1122	Br.	J. M. & Co	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 7	Japan	Miyo maru	888	Jap.	S. S.
" 7	Chinwangtao	Proteus	1025	Nor.	K. M. A.
" 7	Dairen	Michi maru	789	Jap.	S. S.
" 7	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 7	Hankow etc.	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 7	Hankow etc.	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 7	Hankow etc.	Kianghsia	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 7	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Penza	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 7	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	3869	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
July 5	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
June 15	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	YTPD
June 29	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 5	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
July 6	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co	HYPW
July 6	Chefoo	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	YKDW
July 6	Foochow	Haean	839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 1	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
June 2	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
June 27	Singapore	Manila	733	Chi.	S. Tomes	TKDUW
July 6	Hongkong	Nankin	4251	Br.	P. & O. S.N.Co.	PWE
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 6	Chinwangtao	Patriot	608	Br.	K. M. A.	10 p
July 6	Japan	Rokkosan maru	1343	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
July 5	Tientsin	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 6	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 2	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E.L. Co	NSCW
July 6	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
July 6	Hankow	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 5	Chinwangtao	Yei maru	1717	Jap.	K. M. A.	WSW
July 6	Japan	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
July 6	Hongkong	Yingchow	1210	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, July 8 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Tuesday, July 11 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. N. 3256.

For Southern Ports

POOTOO via NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. J. Smith, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

KEELUNG DIRECTLY.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on July 11, at 9 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 8 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, will be despatched on Wednesday, July 19. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Hsinfung, Copt. J. Hamblin, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. R. G. Paramore, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain A. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo wharf on July 11, at 9 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 8 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Siccawei Weather Report

6.—Overcast and gloomy weather during the whole day at the mouth of the Yangtze. Rain in the morning at Chinkiang and at 6 p.m. at Shanghai. A depression is shown crossing Chihli.

7.—Calm, overcast misty weather. Barometer slightly rising.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, July 7, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	753.40	752.47
" " inches	29.66	29.62
Variation mm. for 24 h	†0.89	†2.67
Variation mm. for 12 h	†1.88	-3.37
Wind Direction	ESE	SSE
Wind Kilom per hour	6	17
Wind Miles	3.7	10.6
Temperature Cen	22°9	27°2
Temperature Fahr	73.2	81.0
Humidity: co	98	85
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
Y T P D	June 24	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	2		Strait

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing, left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Dalny on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Anping will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Polynesien with the French Mail of June 11 left Singapore for Shanghai on Wednesday, July 5, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Tuesday, July 18.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yawata Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today about 5 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, July 11.

The Glen Line s.s. Glengyle, outward bound from London and Genoa, left Colombo for Singapore on 3rd instant.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Priam left Hongkong for Shanghai at 2 p.m. on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Chefoo for Shanghai on Thursday.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Miss Innocent.

Per C.M. s.s. Kwangchi from Wenchow:—Mr. Consins.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Mrs. and Miss Rouse, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. Berkley, Mr. V. Strange.

Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza for Vladivostock:—Mrs. Greenberg and child, Miss Esayllt Newbery, Dr. and Mrs. Pearse and infant, Mr. W. Logan, Mrs. A. Eveleigh and 2 children, Mrs. Blum and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Diamantidis, Mrs. Lutinsky, Mrs. K. A. Rassey, Mr. K. Getz, Mr. E. Simakoff, Mr. P. Borach, Mr. C. A. Bwanetram For Nagasaki:—Mrs. M. E. Ulanoff, Mr. C. Butcher, Dr. L. J. Magner, Mrs. H. Finkelstein, Mrs. L. Marco, Misses Rophie Finkelstoin and Annie Finkelstein, Mr. W. A. Farley, Mr. de Jastrzombski, Mrs. Oaidal, Mrs. S. Moosa, Mrs. Godkin, and Mrs. Pazi Redman.

Per Geddes and Co. s.s. Changon for Kiukiang:—Misses Neil Drake, Maggie Rogers, Maggie Waller and Anderson. For Chinkiang to Kiukiang:—Rev. T. L. Sinclair and party.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Nellore will leave the Customs jetty at 6 p.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
	Ajax	May 9
	Carmarthenshire	June 28
	Ceylon	May 26
	City of Lincoln	June 2
	City of Vienna	June 17
	Cyclops	June 9
	Eurybates	June 24
	Gleniffer	May 18
	Hirano Maru	May 3
	Kaga Maru	May 21
	Kamo Maru	June 4
	Katori Maru	June 18
	Kashima Maru	July 3
	Lycaon	June 9
	Merionethshire	May 11
	Monmouthshire	May 29
	Neleus	Apr. 27
	Ningchow	May 27
	Nya za**	June 26
	Oanfa	May 21
	Tydeus	June 29
	Yeddo	May 5
For Marseilles, etc.		
	Andre Lebon	July 5
	Magellan	June 22
For Bombay		
	Nagoya**	June 13
	Novara**	May 29
For Vancouver, etc.		
	Arabien	June 14
	Empress of Asia	June 16
	Itsukushima Maru	June 20
	Justin	June 14
	Kamakura Maru	May 21
	Monteagle	July 5
	Nanking Maru	July 8
	Sado Maru	July 2
	Yokohama Maru	June 12
For New York		
	Bloemfontein	May 27
	City of Baroda	Mar. 6
	G. W. Fenwick	May 1
	Netherby Hall	Apr. 22
	St. Bede	June 28
For San Francisco, etc.		
	Bessie Dollar	May 10
	Cacique	June 5
	Canada Maru	June 1
	China	July 3
	Floridian	May 27
	Hazel Dollar	June 27
	Manila Maru	June 28
	Richmond	June 7
	Shinyo Maru	June 2
	Yucatan	May 18

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Agapenor	June 3	Aug. 6
Demodocus	June 20	Aug. 1
Glengyle	May 21	July 25
Glenlogan		Aug. 10
Hitachi Maru	May 20	July 11
Knight Companion	June 3	Aug. 11
Kitano Maru	July 1	Aug. 22
Miyazaki Maru	June 17	Aug. 8
Malta**		Aug. 18
Nore**		Aug. 3
Novara		July 20
Pembrokeshire		Aug. 15
Pingsuey	May 27	July 31
Poostesilaus	June 10	Aug 3
Polyphemus	May 12	July 16
Priam	May 6	July 9
Radnorshire		July 10
Somali**	May 27	July 10
Telamon	May 20	July 20
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Asia	July 13	Aug. 11
Empress of Japan	June 29	July 28
Empress of Russia	June 15	July 14
FROM NEW YORK		
Bolton Castle	May 11	July 15
City of Durham	May 15	July 10
City of Oran		Aug. 1
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	July 9
Skipton Castle	Apr. 29	July 15
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
Japan		July 25
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Bessie Dollar		July 25
Canada Maru	July 6	Aug. 1
Chicago Maru	June 22	July 28
Ecuador	June 17	July 27
Mexico Maru	June 15	July 11
Nippon Maru	June 24	July 19
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug 30
Tenyo Maru	June 10	July 24
FROM MARSEILLES		
Athos		July 28
Polynesien	June 11	July 18
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Japan (S. E. A.)	June 11	Aug. 5

*Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Japanese Lawyers And Editors Oppose Press Suspensions

Pass Resolutions Against Action Of Government in Suppressing Newspapers

Tokio, June 29.—Resolutions concerning the recent suspension of the newspapers by the Government were passed at a meeting held yesterday afternoon by a committee of the Japan Lawyers, Association. Sixty lawyers attended. The resolutions follow:

1. The act of the Government in suspending the newspapers which printed the court proceedings in the public trial of the bomb-throwing case was a violation of the spirit of the Constitution and of the laws governing the organization of the courts.

2. The criticism made by Count Okuma of the speeches made in the bomb-throwing case, which he made to the representative of the Kokumin, was an outrage which compromised the authority of the lawyers.

The Association for the Preservation of the Liberty of the Press was formed at a meeting of thirty-six representatives of Tokio newspapers and news agencies held Tuesday evening at the Sanentei, a Japanese restaurant in Shiba Park. A resolution was passed against the frequent orders of suspension of newspapers and a committee of twenty-three chosen to carry on a campaign against the attitude of the Government against the press.

Meeting at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the committee decided to send special committees to call on the ministers of the Home and Finance Departments and Count Okuma. A committee of five will call on Dr. Ichiki, the Home Minister, this morning. Another meeting will be held this afternoon to continue the work.

NAVY FLYER KILLED TRYING FOR RECORD

Lieut. Richard C. Saufley Falls After Flying More Than Eight Hours in Florida

Pensacola (Fla.), June 9.—Lieutenant Richard C. Saufley, United States naval flying aviator, fell to his death today at the Pensacola aeronautical station.

Announcing this morning at 4 o'clock he was going to break the endurance record of eight hours and five minutes of sustained flight made a few days ago, Lieutenant Saufley ascended and until 1 o'clock this afternoon kept at varying altitudes above bay and gulf.

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,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

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,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12

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S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 9

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CABINET IN AGREEMENT WITH HOME RULE PLAN

Add Safeguards for Unionists; Imperial Control of Harbors And Strategic Points

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 6.—It is stated that the Cabinet has agreed to Mr. Lloyd George's Irish proposals, with additional safeguards providing for Imperial control of harbors and strategic points and protection for the Unionists in the south and west of Ireland. A Bill is being prepared to give effect to the settlement and will be introduced into the House of Commons shortly.

Austrians Maintain All Their Positions

Violence of Italian Attacks Decreases Considerably; Repulsed All Round

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram. — Vienna, July 1. — Italian theater.—On the Doberdo heights, the fighting decreased considerably in the northern sector, after violent engagements, in which the Austro-Hungarians maintained all their positions. On the southern sector, the Italians continued their attacks, which were repulsed, and thereupon maintained a lively artillery fire. Five men were made prisoners.

On the Carinthian front, Alpini detachments attacked north of the Seebach valley, without success. Between the Brenta and the Adige, hostile advances against the Austro-Hungarian positions in the district of Cimadieci and Montezebio, also at Monteindrietto and the Pasubio, as well as in the Brand Valley and at the Sugana Ridge, all failed. Arigo was shelled by Italian guns.

Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplanes extensively bombed the towns of Vincanziano and Bestrigna Veranzano, where Italian troops were staying. The Adria Works were also bombed.

Berlin, July 5.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports:—At Kirkwall, the British removed from the liner United States, bound from New York to Copenhagen, all the letter mails, consisting of 948 bags.

The Reichsbank publishes the following statement, dated June 30:

	Against Million preceding Marks.	week.
Gold reserve	2,465	+ 0.48
Commercial papers and treasury bills.	6,610	+ 485
Circulation of bank notes	7,240	+ 606
Private deposits ...	2,370	+ 12
Gold reserve covering circulation of bank notes	34.1%	37.2%

The cash payments against the fourth war loan have reached the amount of 10.174 million Marks, equal to 94.5% of the total subscriptions. The money borrowed by loan banks against security for all the war loans increased by 428 million Marks to 2,032 million Marks.

Navy Takes Stand Against Army

(Continued from Page 1)

isolated condition with limited supplies of coal and stores.

"Since Yunnan and Kweichow were in revolt, there was an understanding amongst the fleet that any order tending to support the late President Yuan be refused though there was no chance whatever for all ships to sail to one or two places giving unanimous declarations. Time thus passed until Kwangsi and Canton declared independence when the Navy showed her expressed attitude against Yuan in refusing to carry out orders for the bombardment of Swatow port and Tsing Hai port of Chekiang province where the naval gunboat Kan Chuan was captured by the Chekiang authorities. This took place some time in March last when the ex-Minister of Navy thought it necessary to preach a pro-Yuan policy to the fleet, and again conducted his expedition to the South, where he gathered all the big ships in Foochow and Amoy. This gave a chance for the naval men to meet each other when a resolution was passed to join the united provinces that declared independence and nominate Vice Admiral T. S. Lee to be their Commander-in-Chief.

Watching the Monarchists

"The alliance and nomination was immediately accepted and approved of by the war council of the united provinces' and with Mr. S. Y. Tong, the diplomatic representative whom the united provinces had appointed, the Navy was in the position of a belligerent which could be recognized under international law. This took place in May last but shortly after Admiral Lee gave the order that all ships be concentrated in Woosung to take orders, Yuan's demise was announced. In countermanding this order, Admiral Lee gave instructions to stop the movements of ships but to watch the motives of the monarchists in Peking and said that unless there was evidence that President Li and Premier Tuan had no freedom of action in the administration of their duties, the fleet should keep quiet.

"Two days after the death of the late President Yuan, the 8th of June last, Admiral Lee received a telegram from President Li in which he stated that he relied entirely upon Admiral Lee and his fellow officers for the maintenance of the welfare of those provinces adjoining sea and rivers of China and Admiral Lee, in his reply dated the 9th June last stated unreservedly that he accepted the appointment by the united provinces as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy and that to support the cause of the republic, his fleet had done exactly what the President wished and promised to support him to the end.

"From the reports of the conditions in Peking during the middle of June last, Admiral Lee was convinced that both President Li and Premier Tuan were practically in the hands of Yuan's ministers who were concerned in the monarchical plot and of several military generals who made suggestions for their selfish ends taking advantage of the number of troops they have in hand and that an attempt to oppose the restoration of the constitution of Nanking which would unavoidably create a great disturbance required to be checked. He gave orders for the big war vessels to concentrate at Woosung and forwarded a proclamation on June 25 last after he had wired to President Li and communicated with the military authorties in Shanghai to cause no alarm to the people.

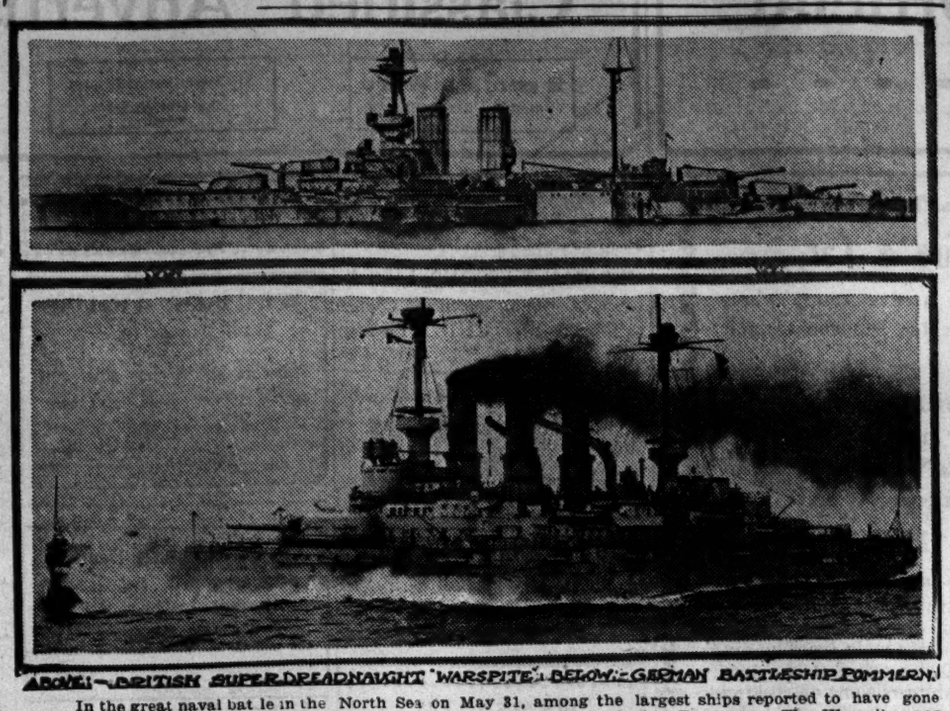
Rule by Force is Mistake

"The wording of the proclamation which appeared in the native papers may be reduced into few words. He stated that the policy to govern the country by military force and not by law was a great mistake, having been proved to be a great failure; that military men should necessarily be restrained from interfering with politics and that any attempting to force the Government for the purpose of attaining selfish ends by use of military force would be considered an enemy of the Navy, and that it would be her painful duty to draw sword upon them.

"Admiral Lee further emphasised that the constitution of Nanking which was the only law by virtue of which the late President was elected and was the one by which the late President gave solemn oath to the people to abide, should without argument be revived, parliament reinstated and a legitimate cabinet formed. These were the foundations upon which the Chinese republic stands and the Navy now made its request on behalf of the people of China. It now devolves upon the Navy to see that there is no opposing force against the Government in the path leading to the re-instatement of the parliament and formation of a lawful cabinet, and as soon as this was done or definite assurance given that this would be safely carried out, the proclamation would at once be withdrawn.

"The allegation by some foreign papers that the movement of the Navy was the bottom of the intrigue of some politicians or was of certain individual interest was destitute of truth, and requires a strong protest against such an irresponsible statement."

Ships Lost in Greatest Naval Fight of the War



ABOVE:—BRITISH SUPER-DREADNAUGHT "WARSPITE." BELOW:—GERMAN BATTLESHIP POMMERN.

In the great naval battle in the North Sea on May 31, among the largest ships reported to have gone down are the British superdreadnaught Warspite and the German battleship Pommern. The Warspite was of 27,500 tons burden and carried a complement of more than 700 men. She had a speed of 25 knots an hour. The Pommern was a 13,000 ton ship with a speed of 19 knots and carried 736 men and officers.

A NEW ANAESTHETIC NOW USED BY ALLIES

Wonderful Pain Killer Is Perfected By An American Chemist in Paris

New York, June 10.—Nihalgin, a new anaesthetic, has been perfected by Gordon Edwards, an American chemist, attached to the American Ambulance Hospital Corps in Paris.

After an investigation lasting more than a year, the Vacation War Relief Fund, of which Miss Anne Morgan is chairman, has ordered 3,000 tubes of the preparation, for use on the battlefields.

This announcement has been made by the University of California.

A letter received in New York from Edwards, who is in London, consulting with the British Medical Corps regarding the new anaesthetic, says:

"The fact that there were no anaesthetics available, except the dangerous and poisonous ones, led me to take up the study of local anaesthesia.

"I had no idea that I could discover something better than those already existing.

"This particular anaesthetic was produced when I saw that the war was to be a struggle of artillery, which would mean wounds of an entirely different nature, for which there would be tremendous need for a first aid local anaesthetic that could be applied by anybody.

"The action of Nikalgin in relieving the pain in exposed anaesthesia will be produced just as positively and just as completely, whether the wound be merely an abrasion on a knuckle, or a completely mangled leg.

"The only cases wherein this anaesthesia has ever failed to be manifested have been hospital dressings, where Nikalgin has been used on wounds which already had advanced well into a film of new skin covered nerve endings.

"But on all fresh wounds, offering an exposed surface, Nikalgin will completely suspend all sensation, and all suffering, no matter how extensive the wound may be, and sensation should not return sooner than three hours."

The Bandman Comedy Co.

The Bandman Comedy Company paid a return visit to the Lyceum Theater last night when they gave that delightful play 'Grumpy.' Mr. Compton Coutts in the name part was again a great success and both in make-up and in portrayal he thoroughly convinced the audience that Grumpy was a charming and lovable old chap whose fits of irritability could always be condoned.

The whole company supported the lead in excellent fashion and made the piece go with a swing that well pleased the audience. Miss Betty Linley is always good in whatever part she plays but in Grumpy she has work that she evidently quite enjoys and that means that those on the dark side of the footlights do likewise.

Tonight the company give their farewell performance when 'The Only Girl' will be staged.

Carson's Right-Hand Man, Captain Craig, Wounded and Missing

One of Chief Organisers Of Ulster Volunteers, Gives Services to Country

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 6.—Captain C. C. Craig, of the Royal Irish Rifles and Conservative Member of Parliament for South Antrim, is gazetted as wounded and missing.

[Captain Craig was Sir Edward Carson's right-hand man in the Ulster movement and, indeed, was credited with having more influence in Ireland amongst the Orangemen than even the party's Parliamentary leader. Of a commanding presence and having had military experience, he became very prominent at the time when Ulster was recruiting and training an army of its own, with the determination to fight rather than submit to Home Rule.

Captain Craig owns the estate of Craigavon, situated on the shores of Belfast Lough, about three miles outside Belfast. During those exciting days, Craigavon, guarded night and day by a ring of armed volunteers past whom nobody could go without giving the password, was the headquarters of the Ulster leaders.

Drilling went on constantly in the extensive grounds, where also many demonstrations and military maneuvers were held].

News Brevities

Dr. and Mrs. Carl A. Hedblom and two children leave today on the Chicago Maru for Japan. After visiting various points *en route* they proceed to Rochester, Minn., where Dr. Hedblom has a three year appointment at the famous Mayo Clinic.

* * *

Four coolies were charged in the Mixed Court yesterday, with assault upon Mr. A. U. Belyea of the China Vehicle Company. They were also charged with damaging Mr. Belyea's motor car. The offense was committed in a ricsha hong at No. 99 Carter Road. Mr. Belyea was recently acquitted on a manslaughter charge by the British Court. The charge resulted from the death of a ricsha coolie.

* * *

Word has been received that Second Lieutenant W. B. Cornaby, of the 10th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, has been wounded in the left leg and is now in the Boulogne hospital. Before leaving for home Second Lieutenant Cornaby was employed here by Jardine, Matheson and Company. He went to the front in September of last year and was slightly wounded soon afterward.

* * *

Mrs. J. D. Sullivan and family left for Tsingtau yesterday afternoon by the s.s. Kobe Maru, for a two months' vacation.

* * *

Because of the heavy rains, traffic on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway has been seriously delayed. The train leaving Nanking on Thursday did not reach Shanghai until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon because of a landslip on the line near Chinkiang. Owing to the floods, one of the cuttings on which workmen were engaged, gave way. Further trouble is expected because of the continued downpour.

* * *

Mr. Andrew J. Clark, formerly of Shanghai, has been wounded in the left hip and is in a hospital, according to advices that have just been received. He joined the Sportsman's Battalion and his regiment went to the front in December and has seen much heavy work in the front line trenches. Mr. Clark was for many seasons a valuable member of the S. R. C. football team.

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TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays		Peking-Mukden Line			
9.35	2.3	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	.71	arr. Tientsin Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	149	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.28
15.12	19.38		dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
		421				10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	2.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07		dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
7.00	7.00	198	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
			arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	8.8	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY
ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" — ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.40	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50			7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.		10.11	11.38	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah ..... arr. / dep.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.40	5.29				9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah ..... arr. / dep.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58			7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang An	9.28	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.20	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24			10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU — ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.10				5.10	
Kon Shang Mun .. arr. / dep.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	9.19				5.33	
	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50		9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	8.13	10.40	12.13	2.13	3.40	7.00	Kon Shang Mun .. arr. / dep.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.23
	8.21				3.50			9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.00	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.		1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan..	dep.	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	dep.	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	A.M.
SOOCHOW	arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
	dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH ..	arr.	10.40		12.58		3.27	7.03		2.09
	dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW	arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
	dep.	11.50	6.30	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG ..	arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.19			4.11
	dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			4.31
CHINKIANG	arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
	dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING	arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.		2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry	dep.	..			..	..			..
NANKING ..	dep.	7.00			8.25	1.30		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG..	arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.40	A.M. 0.46
	dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.50	1.00
TANYANG ..	arr.	9.46			11.24	3.26		6.50	
	dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW	arr.	10.47			12.48	4.29		8.00	2.33
	dep.	10.57		7.15	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH ..	arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
	dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.31
SOOCHOW ..	arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
	dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan ..	.. ..	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.58		3.25		
Nansiang ..	.. ..	2.23	9.20	11.30	5.50		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	2.50	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS ..... dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.30	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.57	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	14.05	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.50	17.25	19.45
KIANGWAN	6.51	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.56
WOOSUNG FORTS ..... arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)
Auctioneers, Expert Valuers,
Salesrooms in
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Telephone 2653.

Personal attention given to house auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3 days of sales. Cash advances made on goods entrusted to our sales.

Terms on application.

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REFRACTING SPECIALIST
1A JINKEE ROAD. 8973

Alma Estates, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Thursday, 6th July, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5%, equal to 45 candareens per share, on the Capital of the Company, on Thursday, 20th July, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th July to 20th July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 7th July, 1916.
10346 J 20

SING CHONG ZUNG
信昌仁珠號收買珍珠
Pearl Dealers
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Any firm or individual who has NEW PEARLS to dispose of is requested to communicate with us.
We are ready to buy white Pearls from European countries. Write to, or call in person at the above address.
10199

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by booking early at
Moutrie's
"THE SPIES' ROUND-UP"

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.
2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

MAKE YOUR OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of "Elephant Head" Pilsener
Will Make Your Office Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL WATER
Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Estate of C. P. McKiernan, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against C. P. McKiernan, late of Chungking, China, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 20, 1916; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

M. S. MYERS,
American Consul.
Chungking, China,
June 20, 1916.
10354

In The United States Court for China

In the matter of the Estate of Robert Huddleston Lent, Deceased

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Robert Huddleston Lent, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Edward H. Dunning, Esquire, c/o Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright, Shanghai, China, Administrator of his estate, on or before January 17, 1917; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Administrator.

EDWARD H. DUNNING,
Administrator,
c/o Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright,
Shanghai, China.
Shanghai, China, July 7th, 1916.
10362

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of The Board of Directors held on Saturday, 24th June, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 25 Candareens per share on the issued Capital of the Company, on Monday, 10th July, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st July to 10th July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.
Dated, 24th June, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
10214

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Business and Official Notices

When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.
TEL. WEST 1234

POOTOO HOTEL

14 BED ROOMS, completely furnished, to let without board. Facing south and sea, fine scenery, splendid bathing. The Hotel is 10 minutes walk from landing place. Terms $3.00 a day, $20.00 week, $60.00 month. Every facility to procure fresh provisions of all kinds at cheaper rates than in Shanghai. The s.s. Hsin Ningshao leaves Shanghai every Friday afternoon 5.30, returning to Shanghai the following Monday at 4 a.m. Return fare, including meals, $25 00.

Application for rooms should be made to
Harvey's Advertising Agency
11A NANKING ROAD
10329

NOTICE.

The Undersigned beg to inform the public that they have established a Public Wharf & Godown Company, at Lanidu, Pootung, to be known as

HOONG SHIN WHARF & GODOWN CO. (Pootung)

with offices at No. 8b Yuen Ming Yuen Road, and have appointed Mr. Yu Ya-ching agent, and Mr. Liu Yow-ding, wharf manager.

Telephone: Town office 3283
Wharf office 3180

Tariff and rates on application.
HOONG SHIN WHARF & GODOWN CO.
(Pootung)
10255

DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR POWER TROUBLES

ELIMINATE THEM BY INSTALLING ELECTRIC POWER.
You can obtain an
ELECTRIC MOTOR
of the right kind and size for any kind of work from a jeweller's lathe to a flour mill, and you will find it—
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Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

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TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel
(Formerly Strand Hotel),
Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex
Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.
Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.
For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

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Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

EDUCATIONAL

GERMAN LESSONS by well-educated young German. Apply to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.
10351 J 13

GERMAN LESSONS wanted by Chinese gentleman, who lives in Western district. Please write to T. C. C., 49 Markham Road.
10334 J 11

EXPERIENCED Mandarin teacher is open to give lessons in the evening. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.
10320 J 9

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, in New French Concession, from July 15, six-roomed house, with servants' quarters, lawn and small garden, in Mission Compound. Very reasonable, if leased for a term of months. Apply to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.
10353 J 9

TO LET, from 1st of August, five-roomed house, No. 18 Yangtszepoo Road. Apply to No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
10357 J 14

TO LET, from July 16th to September 30th, furnished house, with 3 living rooms, 2 bedrooms and large attic. Fine lawn and fowl-house. Apply 37 Elgin Road.
10352 J 9

TO LET, Bubbling Well Road, 6 roomed house, standing on its own ground (2½ mow). Garage, stables, greenhouse, hot and cold water installation and all modern conveniences. Rent moderate Please apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.
10269 T. F

HOUSES TO LET, *41 Rue Massenet*, 6 rooms and attics, tiled bathrooms, pantry and kitchen porcelain bathtubs, lavatories and flush closets, garden, tennis, etc *46, Rue Massenet*, near French Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden tennis, etc. *97, Rue du Roi Albert* 5 rooms, bungalow, garden, tennis etc. *101, Rue du Roi Albert*, 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths garden and tennis. China Realty Co., Ltd.
10279 T. F.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED; a bright young Eurasian lady for retail store. State experience and references. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.
10345 J 9

WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins Chinkiang.
10276 T. F.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.
Telephone 3482 3403

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens
Two very nice large rooms, with bathroom attached, and one nice small room, all facing South. All comforts. Moderate terms.
10070

TO LET; private family offers a well-furnished room, with bathroom attached, to neutral or German gentleman of quiet habits. Comfortable home. Tennis, telephone, etc., on premises, Broadway. Apply to Box 30, THE CHINA PRESS.
10360 A 7

TO LET, with very good board and attendance, double and single, cool, airy, well-furnished bedrooms. Lift and 'phone. Apply at 103 Szechuen Road, 3rd floor.
10338 J 12

TO LET, comfortable furnished bedroom, with verandah and bathroom attached; also furnished attic with bathroom. Apply 57 Range Road.
10323 J 9

TO LET, one large well-furnished room, also one small room. Please apply 19 North Szechuen Road.
10327 J 12

TO LET, well-furnished front room, with small room attached, also bathroom and balcony. Suitable married couples or bachelors: also attic room at moderate terms. 12-a, Quinsan Gardens.
10322 J 8

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, from first August, furnished house or flat; must have two or three bedrooms. Offers to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.
10341 J 16

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED for first September, a furnished or unfurnished detached house, with garden. Apply to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.
10361 J 11

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXTRA WORK wanted by young lady typist, after office hours. Apply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.
10358 J 11

WANTED by Britisher, aged 24, position as general office assistant. Many years' experience in wharf business, and is well up in accounts. Speaks the Mandarin and Shanghai dialects fluently. A-1 references. Please apply to Box 21, THE CHINA PRESS.
10342 J 9

EXPERIENCED young man (neutral) seeks position in Shanghai. Speaks Chinese fluently, travelled throughout China, executive experience, excellent references. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.
10342 J 13

PROFESSIONAL accountant (keeping books in the usual and American style), English, Russian, German correspondent, applies for service, after 4 p.m. Theoretical knowledge of French. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.
10336 J 13

THOROUGHLY EDUCATED Chinese, University graduate, having considerable knowledge of law, desires position in some law office. Good recommendations. Moderate salary. Please apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.
10302 E. O.D.

WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese gentleman; many years experience with the biggest dock in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

POSITION WANTED, by thoroughly competent and efficient American bookkeeper and accountant. Sober, steady and reliable. No objection to outports. Apply Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS.
10314 J 14

A CHINESE, having experience of export business, is open for immediate engagement. Good reference, if required. Apply to Box 3, THE CHINA PRESS.
10293 J 8

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
10277 J 31

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, restaurant and bar-room "Seiyoken," with all necessary furniture. Apply 415 North Szechuen Road.
10248 J 11

WANTED, a pair of field planes. State price, and maker, to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.
10349 J 11

SECOND-HAND typewriters, of various makers, for sale. Apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.
10359 J 29

FOR SALE, 1 Richmond (American made) electric vacuum cleaner, 200 volts, entirely made of aluminium; 1 patent automatic, spring finder (English-made); 1 Bennett (American-made) typewriter. Lot of engineering books and code books. Apply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.
10347 J 8

FOR SALE, Molybdenite, concentrated and unconcentrated. For particulars apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.
10328 J 14

FOR SALE: Pointer pups, five weeks old, of good breed, $25 each, or nearest offer. Apply to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.
10332 J 8

TWIN cylinder "Indian" motor-cycle, in perfect running order. For particulars and price apply to Eastern Garage, corner of Yuenmingyuen and Soochow Roads.
10344 J 9

HORSE: Wanted to buy, a good carriage horse, must be young and certified by vet. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.
10331 J 8

FOR SALE, furniture and fittings, five-roomed house, lease can be taken over. Near tram, 10 minutes to Bund. Apply to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.
10324 J 16

WANTED, second-hand side-car for motor-cycle; must be in good condition and at moderate price. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.
10326 J 8

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.
10278 T. F.